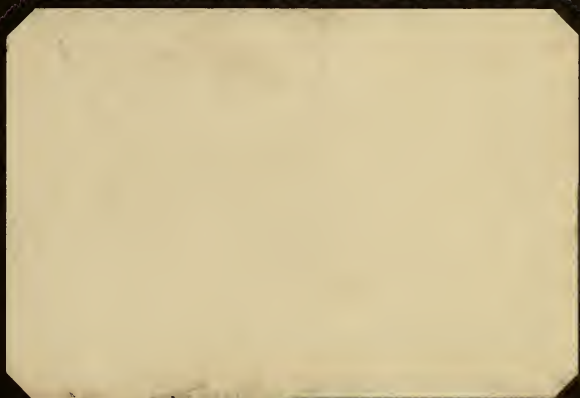


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PRESENTED BY

REPORT

OF A

COMMITTEE OF THE OVERSEERS

OF

HARVARD COLLEGE,

JANUARY 6, 1825.



CAMBRIDGE :

UNIVERSITY PRESS—HILLIARD AND METCALF.

1825.

Edson L. Whitney.

5 St. Charles St.

Boston, Mass.

Mar. 8, 1882

REPORT

COMMISSION OF THE STATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES

Harvard university, Board of overseers

REPORT

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Correction, for Document III. page 21.

Against the name of the Professor of Rhetorick and Oratory,

		<i>No. of Lessons.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
add	Rhetorick }	*62	2
	Sophomores }		
	Correcting Themes }	42	5½
	Soph's, Jun's, & Sen's }		

Also, in the column of *Time*, add, after *Declamation*, 1 hour, and, after *Themes*, hours; and, in the column of *Total of Lessons*, insert 235.

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REPORT.

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THE Committee of the Board of Overseers, appointed on the 1st day of June last, with instructions to make a report setting forth in detail the finances of the University and its ways and means ; an estimate of its expenses for the present year, and an account of the compensation, obligations, and duties of the Instructors ; of the course of study and progress of the Students, and of the practical inconveniences, if any, arising from the present organization of the Immediate Government ; and to propose such specifick regulations as they should deem conducive to the prosperity of the Institution ; and to revise the College Laws, and reduce them to a simple and brief form, beg leave to submit the following

49

REPORT.

The Committee have invited and received communications from the President and Treasurer of the University, from the Immediate Government as a body, and from each of the Instructors ; and the documents herewith submitted exhibit the statements received from them, comprising all the information which the Committee were instructed to procure.

No. I. is the Statement received from the Treasurer, setting forth the Finances of the University, comprising a particular account of its ways and means, the expenses necessary during the present College year, the salaries

of all the officers, and the funds from which the same are paid.

The only regulation now proposed by the Committee, in relation to the subjects mentioned in the Treasurer's Statement, is the provision suggested by him, that no higher rate of interest be allowed on the several appropriations, than the average amount actually received by the College on its investments, unless in cases where some agreement has been made to the contrary. The suggestion heretofore made, that some Professorships may be united, as vacancies shall occur, and the expenses of the College be in this way diminished is deemed highly important, and ought undoubtedly to be carefully kept in view whenever an opportunity for applying it shall arise. But the only vacancy now existing is in the Alford Professorship, in which, as in several of the others, the Statutes of the Founders, provide that no other duties than those prescribed by them shall ever be assigned to the Professor.

The documents numbered II. III. and IV. were communicated, at the request of the Committee, by the President of the College and by the Corporation and Immediate Government through the President. The letter accompanying them is annexed to this Report.

No. II. contains the Foundations, Statutes, and Regulations of the several Professorships and Tutorships, showing the duties which are required of each Instructor, or may be required of him consistently with the terms of the original foundation, or with the contract made between him and the University.

No. III. contains the Answers of the Immediate Government to a series of questions proposed by the Committee with the view of ascertaining and exhibiting

the present organization of the Government and the practical effects of that organization, the course of instruction and modes of discipline, the duties performed by the College officers, the conduct and proficiency of the Students, the necessary expenses of education, the changes which have taken place in these respects during the last twenty years, and such further particulars in relation to the condition of the University in all its departments, as would enable the Overseers to form a satisfactory opinion of the application and probable effect of the various alterations which had been, or might be suggested.

The answers of the several Instructors to a circular letter of the Committee, requesting an account from each of the instruction given by him to the different classes, and of their progress, are also herewith submitted ; but it has not been thought necessary to print them, since the facts stated in them, so far as they were called for by the Board, or relate to the amendments proposed, are presented in a condensed and convenient form, in the two documents last mentioned.

With a view to the performance of the further duties assigned them, that of recommending such specifick regulations as they should deem expedient, and that of preparing a code of College Laws in a simple and brief form, including those regulations; the Committee communicated to each of the Instructors their intention of asking a personal interview with him after receiving his answer to their letter. Their object was to enter into a free discussion of the measures to be proposed, with those, whose situation and experience enabled them to ascertain with the most accuracy the nature and extent of existing evils, and to suggest the most appropriate

and effectual remedies. On learning afterwards, however, that the Immediate Government had been for some time engaged, at the request of the Corporation, in preparing a new code of laws, as a manual for the use of the Students, intended to embrace all the specifick regulations, which they should think it expedient to adopt at present, the Committee determined to postpone any further proceedings in relation to this subject, until the Report of the Government should be completed. This is now done, and the contemplated code has been laid before the Corporation, by whom it has been recently transmitted to this Committee with the information, that it is substantially approved by that body, though it has not yet been acted upon definitively.

No. IV. exhibits this Code, and the Committee respectfully submit the following remarks on the principal provisions, which it proposes to introduce.

1. In the organization of the Immediate Government it contemplates no essential change, only recommending that it be authorized to appoint Committees of its own members, with power to inflict any punishment below suspension.

It appears from the answers of the Government, that the practical evils resulting from its present organization are principally such as are ascribed to its numerousness; that it has never contained more than thirteen members, and now consists of only ten; and that they have no desire for such change, but are of opinion that it is not expedient, though the appointment of committees in the manner proposed is deemed by them worthy of experiment. In this opinion the Committee entirely concur with the Government.

2. By this code the Immediate Government is required to take the general state of the College into frequent consideration, and to propose to the Corporation any laws and measures, by which, in their judgment, the system of instruction and discipline may be improved. It seems to the Committee peculiarly proper that the duty of suggesting a remedy for any evils or abuses, which may arise, should be assigned to those, who from their situation must be the first to perceive them; with the understanding, however, that this provision does not confer on them any exclusive authority to originate laws, or restrain the Corporation or this Board from proposing and establishing any regulation, which they may deem expedient.

3. Authority is also given to the Immediate Government to regulate the arrangement of the prescribed duties of the Instructors, the times and modes of recitation, the classification of the Students, and in general the methods of instruction, subject in like manner to the direction and control of the Corporation and Overseers; a provision, the adoption of which would evince only a just and proper confidence, on the part of this Board, in the officers of the College.

4. It is proposed that the several punishments which may be inflicted, and the offences which subject a student to any of them being defined, it shall be left to the discretion of the Immediate Government to determine the mode and degree of punishment in every instance, according to the circumstances of the case. As this Government exercises an authority merely paternal, and the object of their discipline is simply to preserve order and decorum within the society itself, the most severe punishment being expulsion from it, there appears

nothing unreasonable in their possessing this authority. Indeed it is now necessarily exercised to a considerable extent, and under the constant inspection and control of the Overseers and the Corporation, no apprehension need be entertained of its abuse.

5. It is designed to abandon the practice of imposing fines as an ordinary punishment. They are still enumerated however among the punishments which may be inflicted, but are to be applied only in such cases as may seem peculiarly to require them.

6. In case of suspension it is proposed, as one mode, that the student may be placed under private instruction, provided for the purpose in the town of Cambridge, and be subjected to the strictest discipline.

7. Every quarter bill of each Student is to be accompanied by a statement, from the Records, of every mark of approbation or distinction he has received in the quarter, and of every punishment or censure he has incurred, of all his absences from exercises, lectures, and publick worship, and his merit as a scholar, with any other information, which in the opinion of the Government will be useful to the parents; and a copy of the quarter bill and of this statement is to be sent to the parent or guardian.

8. It is not proposed in this code to make any change in the vacations; but all Students from a distance who remain at College in vacation, and whose parents request it, are to have duties assigned them, and exercises to be performed to some officer appointed for the purpose. The Committee are decidedly of opinion that this provision ought not to be confined to Students from a distance, but extended to all, whose parents shall request it, wherever they reside.

9. Instead of the annual examinations of the several classes, each class is to be examined at the time it has finished a particular book, or particular branch of study; and in order to this, instead of the usual committees for an annual examination, it is proposed that several committees be appointed by the Board of Overseers, of persons conversant with the particular studies, either from their own body, or the community at large, and that the Committee be requested to mark by numbers their estimate of the relative merit of the students as it appears on the examination, which estimate shall be taken into consideration in forming the next scale of merit. The Committee are also to state in their report to this Board their opinion of the thoroughness and exactness with which the book or branch of study has been learned, and to mention by name those students who have distinguished themselves by the excellence of their performance. This mode of examination is obviously superior to that now in use; and as it is recommended by the Immediate Government, the Committee cannot but deem it worthy of trial.

10. The Students are to have the option of boarding in Commons or not, but not to be permitted to board in any house which is not expressly licensed by the Government.

11. The necessary expenses of education are to be diminished by reducing the estimate of the College bills from two hundred and thirty-four dollars to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum, for foreign students, and from two hundred and twenty-eight dollars to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, for home students. This change is principally effected by lowering the price of board in Commons from \$2.50 to \$1.75 per week.

The expense of wood, however, for which the sum of twenty dollars was allowed in the former estimates, is not included in the present, the occupants of each room being charged with the quantity actually consumed by them, which varies with their habits of economy.

The Committee have no further remark to make on these various provisions, than that with the modification above mentioned, they approve them all; some as obviously and unquestionably improvements, and some as proper subjects of experiment.

It does not seem necessary at this time to consider their application and effect more minutely, as it is to be expected that those which are not entirely disapproved by this Board, will, after undergoing such modifications as the Corporation may think fit, be again presented to it for its ratification.

The industry of the Immediate Government has left little to be done by the Committee, who have only two additional regulations for the government of the Students to propose, which are now submitted to the consideration of the Board.

1. That the practice of permitting all the Students to leave Cambridge on Saturday by a standing rule, be discontinued, and that Lectures or other exercises be assigned on the afternoon of that day as on others.

2. That in subdividing the classes for the convenience of recitation in any department, regard be had to the proficiency of the students in that department, and that each subdivision be carried forward as fast as can be done consistently with a thorough knowledge of the subjects of their studies.

Having thus performed the various duties assigned them with regard to the internal regulations of the Uni-

versity, the Committee are further induced by a deep sense of the importance of making this Board an active and efficient agent in the concerns of the College, to recommend the adoption of certain rules for the government of its proceedings, which are designed to enable the Overseers to exert with intelligence and efficiency that control over the Institution, which, by the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth, it is at once their right and their duty to exercise. In order that the operation of the rules proposed may be distinctly understood, it may be expedient to state some of the regulations already established.

It is provided by a standing vote of the Overseers, that besides the meeting on Commencement day, there shall be two meetings of this Board at Cambridge annually, one on the first Tuesday in May, and the other on the fourth Tuesday in October. At these meetings the Record of the proceedings since the last stated meeting is read, and at each a Committee is appointed to examine the University, to inquire into its state, and ascertain what may tend to increase its reputation and usefulness. This Committee attend an exhibition at Cambridge, confer with the Instructors, and receive a written Report on the State of the College from the Immediate Government, which is submitted, together with their own Report, to this Board, at the next stated meeting. At the meeting in May, Committees are also appointed to examine the several classes, a Committee to join a Committee of the Corporation to examine the Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Medical Rooms, Cabinet, and Museum, and a Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts; all which Committees are required to make written reports at the next stated meeting of the Board

These rules were originally designed and are well adapted to render the Overseers thoroughly acquainted with the condition, interests, and wants of the College ; but their successful operation has been prevented by the circumstance that the semiannual meetings are holden at times when it is inconvenient, if not impracticable, for a majority of the members to be present. For the purpose of obviating this difficulty, and giving complete effect to the regulations above mentioned, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following standing rules.

Ordered I. That the semiannual meetings of this Board shall hereafter be holden in Boston, on the second Thursday of each of the regular sessions of the Legislature, and, with the permission of the Senate, in the Senate Chamber.

Ordered II. That in addition to the reports now required, there shall be laid before the Board at its meeting in January, a statement of the expenses of the institution during the preceding College year, and an estimate of its expenses for the next year.

Ordered III. That no election of a Member of this Board shall be made, nor shall the appointment of any Member of the Corporation, or of a permanent Professor, be ratified by this Board, excepting at a meeting holden in Boston, during some session of the Legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*

HARVARD COLLEGE, DEC. 6, 1824.

TO JOHN LOWELL, Esq.
Chairman of the Committee of the Overseers.

DEAR SIR,

I duly received your communication in behalf of the Committee of the Overseers addressed to the Corporation, requesting an account of the Property of the University, its sources, and its application; and also a view of the Foundations and Statutes of Professorships, so far as to show what duties are or may be required of each Professor, and under what conditions and engagements he receives his compensation.

The Corporation took great pleasure in complying with this call of the Overseers by their Committee, and instructed the President and Treasurer to give the information desired in the fullest manner in their power.

In regard to the object first mentioned, viz. the Funds and Appropriations, the Treasurer's Statement, No. I., it is presumed, will meet the wishes of the Committee.

In relation to the second head of inquiry, I transmit, No. II., copies of Wills and Statutes of Founders, and of Statutes and Rules of the University, accompanied by such historical and explanatory remarks as seemed requisite, and followed by a general view of the duties performed by the Professors in pursuance of the conditions of their respective foundations, with the names of past and present incumbents, and the date of their appointment to office and retirement from it. I have subjoined notices respecting the duties and tenure of office of the other persons concerned in instruction or government, not placed on permanent foundations, and cited several general regulations appertaining to all the officers. Further details as to the duties of the Professors and the Instructors, particularly the number and order of lessons, exercises, and lectures, and the time they occupy, may be seen in the Answers to the Questions 6 and 7, No. III., and in the Appendix to that document, marked (B.)

The Officers of the University composing the Immediate Government of the Institution, were honoured with your letter of

Oct. 16, accompanied by a series of Questions, which they were requested to answer. They forthwith appointed a Committee to prepare and report for the consideration of the Board replies as full as the time might admit. The Answers herewith communicated, No. III., have been submitted to the members of the Immediate Government at several meetings; and have been approved by them as containing the facts within their knowledge, and expressing their general views, relative to the subjects proposed.

No. IV., the last of the documents herewith transmitted, is a revised Code of the College Laws. This, having been prepared at the instance of the Corporation, was laid before that Board, and after a few alterations and additions, passed again under the consideration of the Immediate Government. It is presented as being approved in all its important features by the Corporation, though not definitively acted on by that Body. In revising this Code the Government have forbore to introduce changes, on the expediency of which the Instructors were not generally prepared to express a decided opinion. If the Code in its present form shall go into effect, the provisions of law 3, Chap. I. and law 2, Chap. IV. will require the Immediate Government to direct their attention to other measures for the improvement of the system of instruction and discipline.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Corporation and Immediate Government, by

JOHN T. KIRKLAND, *President.*

No. I.

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER

OF

HARVARD COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Dec. 11, 1824.

SIR,

THE accompanying Abstracts will, I hope, meet the inquiries proposed by the Committee of the Board of Overseers relative to the funds of the University, its expenditure, and income.

Schedule (A) states the salaries and emoluments of all the officers of the University for the current year, commencing July 1st.

(B) is an Abstract of the Appropriations or the sums payable on the appropriations for the same year, reckoning interest at six per cent. per annum, on the appropriations on interest, and the rents and annuities of that character as they actually stand.

(C) is an exhibit of the same appropriations in another form, being an arrangement of them under distinct heads.

(D) is a view of the estimated expenditures for the year, including of course, the amounts in Schedule (A) and (B), with other necessary disbursements.

(E) is an estimate of Income.

(F) brings the materials of the respective Abstracts into one *general account*.

For the purpose of presenting an exact view of the appropriations, as also to make a just mention of the honoured names of College benefactors, a note is added in reference to Schedule (B), exhibiting the ingredients of two general accounts in the Abstract of Appropriations. There will thus be found, it is presumed, as full information on the several heads of inquiry as may be desired. The amount stated for *Repairs* and *Occasional Expenses* is the result of an average of these accounts for *thirteen years*, and may be considered as a fair estimate of what will probably be annually required for these purposes. Some reductions may be effected, but it is not probable that there can be any considerable diminution in the expenditures included under these heads. It will be observed, that the amount estimated for these objects is the balance payable by the University, after deducting the assessments on the students for *Repairs* and *Occasional Expenses*.

The sums stated as accruing from *assessments* are derived from the accounts of the University for the four last quarters, and the amount will, of course, be reduced by any diminution of the number of Students. It should be considered also, that it is difficult to make satisfactory investments at six per cent.; and when the sums now on loan at that rate shall be repaid, we cannot expect to make eligible reinvestments, probably at a higher rate than five per cent. per annum. From these considerations there is reason to apprehend, that instead of the small balance appearing to the credit of the University in the *general account of Income and Expenditure*, there may be a real *deficit*, on the present scale of expenditure. The Corporation

have directed their attention with solicitude to this subject. Among other views, suggested by the pecuniary state of the Institution, the rate of interest on the appropriations cannot escape consideration. It would seem not reasonable to expect, that the University, in reference to those trusts, should continue to allow a higher rate of interest than accrues on an average from its investments. A just and proper arrangement, in this particular, may be expected, producing a reduction of interest, in instances wherein it will not militate with special agreements or conditions attending any of the legacies or donations.

The Committee will observe, that the account of income exhibits all the productive property of the University. There is a large amount of property in lands, library, and apparatus, from which no income is derived. Property of this description does not appear on the Treasury books, excepting that disbursements on their account are passed to the debit of *occasional expenses*, and under that account or some other are finally carried to the account of *Profit and Loss*. There are also about twenty-seven thousand acres of land in the State of Maine, given by the late Samuel Parkman, Esq. for the "support of a Professor of Theology," principally for the instruction of Graduates, and some other unsettled lands of small value in the same state, parts of old grants or reservations, which are directed to be sold as acceptable offers may present.

Should any additional explanations or exhibits be thought necessary, for the purposes of the Committee, they will be furnished on request.

I remain, sir, respectfully
Your obedient servant,

J. DAVIS, *Treas. Har. Col.*

JOHN LOWELL, Esq.

*Chairman of a Committee of the
Overseers of Harvard College.*

(A)

Salaries of the Officers of Harvard University.

Estimate for the College year, commencing 1 July, A. D. 1824.

Rev. John T. Kirkland, LL. D. President,		
Salary \$2250. Grant 300 - - -	\$2550	
Income of Rev. T. Colton's legacy -	8	40
		<hr/>
	2558	40
In addition, fee for Degrees, from candidates for degree of A. B. and A. M.; also use of President's house and appurtenances.		
Rev. Henry Ware, D. D. Hollis Professor of Divinity,		
Salary - - - - -	\$1500	
Grant - - - - -	200	
As Registrar - - - - -	150	
Chapel Services - - - - -	150	
Income of Mason Legacy, average	23	
		<hr/>
	2023	00
Hon. Isaac Parker, LL. D. Royall Professor of Law	400	
Levi Hedge, LL. D. College Professor of Logick and Metaphysicks,		
Salary - - - - -	1500	
Grant - - - - -	200	
As Inspector of College buildings	150	
		<hr/>
	1850	
Rev. John S. Popkin, College Professor of Greek,		
Salary \$1500. Grant \$200 - - -	1700	
Hon. Asahel Stearns, A. M. University Professor of Law, no salary, \$100 per annum from each Student, average annual amount about - - - -	870	
		<hr/>
	\$9401	40

(A) continued,

	Amount brought over	\$9401	40
Sidney Willard, A. M. Hancock Prof. of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages.	Salary \$1500. Grant \$200	1700	
John Farrar, A. M. Hollis Professor of Mathematicks and Nat. Phil.	Salary \$1500. Grant \$200 - -	1700	
Andrews Norton, A. M. Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature.	Salary - - - - -	1040	
George Ticknor, A. M. Smith Prof. of French and Spanish Languages and Literature and Prof. of Belles Lettres.	Salary - - - - -	1000	
Edward T. Channing, A. M. Boylston Prof. of Rhetorick and Oratory.	Salary and Grant - - - -	1700	
Rev. Edward Everett, A. M. P. D. Eliot Prof. of Greek Literature.	Salary and Grant - - - -	1700	
Charles Folsom, A. M. Librarian.	Salary - - -	300	
Rev. George Otis, A. M. Tutor in Latin	- - -	800	
James Hayward, A. M. Tutor in Mathemat. and Nat. Phil.		800	
John Fessenden, A. M. Regent	- - - - -	240	
Two Proctors at \$150 each	- - - - -	300	
John Porter, A. M. Assistant Librarian	- - -	300	
Francis Sales, Instructor in French and Spanish	-	1000	

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Medical Professors, &c.

James Jackson M. D. Hersey Prof. of Theo. and Prac. of Physick	-	-	-	-	500		
John C. Warren M. D. Hersey Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	700	
John Gorham, M. D. Erving Prof. of Chem- istry	-	-	-	-	-	200	
Jacob Bigelow, Rumford Prof. and Prof. of Mat. Med.	-	-	-	-	-	1009	76
John W. Webster, Lecturer on Chemistry and Mineralogy, and expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	800	
							3209
John Davis, Treasurer. Salary	-	-	-	-	-	720	
Allowance from Hollis appropriation for Professor, Tutors, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	31	20
From Sarah Winslow's Donation	-	-	-	-	-	6	84
							758
							04
Stephen Higginson, Jr. Esq. Steward, Salary	-	-	-	-	-	1250	
Commissions on Wood, annual average						250	
							1500
							\$27449
							20

(A) continued.

	Amount brought over	\$27449	20
Rev. J. Pierce, D. D. Secretary of Overseers	- - - - -	60	
Extra instruction, say	- - - - -	500	
Janitor, wages and board	- - - - -	275	
Gallery money, Rev. Dr. Holmes	- - - - -	70	
		<hr/>	
		\$28354	20

This schedule comprehends all the College Officers, excepting Monitors and University Freshmen, included in the account of Occasional Expenses, the annual average of which will be given in another paper. Mr. Nuttall's salary as Curator of the Botanic Garden and Lecturer, is paid from the funds of that Institution. His salary is \$500 per annum.

For Schedule of Appropriations applicable to payment of the above, see the other side.

(A) continued.

Income of Appropriations applicable to payment of Salaries.

From Fund for Permanent Tutors, half Prof.	
Hedge's Salary - - - - -	\$850 00
From appropriation for Professors and Tutors, and Treasurer. Income of sundry legacies	735 60
Nicholas Boylston's Legacy for Professorship of Oratory. Income - - - - -	1619 28
Cotton Legacy for President - - - - -	8 40
Royall Legacy, part to Prof. Parker \$400	
Balance for Medical School - - - - -	45 40
	<hr/> 445 40
Other Medical legacies - - - - -	1185 63
From Dexter Legacy, part of Prof. Norton's Salary - - - - -	\$300 00
From Theological Institution - - - - -	740
	<hr/> 1040 00
A. Smith's Legacy,	
To Professor Ticknor - - - - -	\$1000
Balance to Mr. Sales - - - - -	418 56
	<hr/> 1418 56
Eliot Legacy. Professor Everett - - - - -	1200
Rumford Legacy. Income to Professor Bigelow	1009 76
From S Winslow's Donation for the Treasurer	6 84
Income of Jonathan Mason's Legacy, to Rev. Prof. Ware - - - - -	23
From Penoyer Fund for Assistant Librarian	100
Flynt's Legacy, Tutors - - - - -	18 66
	<hr/> 9661 13
Balance payable from other funds - - - - -	18693 07
	<hr/> \$28354 20

J. DAVIS, *Treas. Har. Col.*

(B)

Appropriations which the funds and receipts of Harvard College are to satisfy for the College year, commencing 1 July, 1824.

No.	
1	Fund for Permanent Tutors from the annuity of West Boston Bridge, and interest - - - - \$520 94
2	Appropriations for Professors and Treasurer [sundry ancient legacies consolidated] - - - - 735 60
3	Exhibitions [a consolidated account from several small legacies] - - - - 381 00
4	Dorchester lands, [sold and invested] - - - - 54 73
5	Joanna Alford's legacy. [Income for indigent scholars] - - - - 30
6	Nicholas Boylston's legacy [for Professorship of Oratory] - - - - 1619 28
7	James Bowdoin's legacy, [prizes for composition] - - - - 150
8	Rev. Thomas Cotton, Do. [to the President] - - - - 8 40
9	Paul Dudley's legacy, [annual lecture] - - - - 26 66
10	Henry Flynt's legacy, [Tutors] - - - - 18 66
11	Edward Hopkins' donation, [books to deserving scholars] - - - - 13 34
12	Thomas Hollis' legacy [for library] - - - - 180
13	Thomas Hollis' donation [for indigent scholars] - - - - 160 80
14	Jonathan Mason's legacy, [Professor of Divinity] - - - - 23
15	Isaac Royall's legacy, [Law Professor and Medical Professorships] - - - - 445 40
16	Mary Saltonstall's legacy, [indigent scholars] - - - - 156
17	Samuel Shapleigh's legacy, [library] - - - - 180
18	Rev. Daniel Williams' legacy, [Indian Missionaries] - - - - 780
19	Mary Lindall's legacy, [indigent scholars] - - - - 20
20	Samuel Eliot's legacy, [Professorship of Greek Language and Literature] - - - - 1200
21	John Alford's legacy, [Prof. of Natural Religion and Ethicks] - - - - 1445
22	Nathaniel Hollis' legacy, [indigent scholars] - - - - 23 40
23	William Penoyer's legacy, [Penoyer Fellows and Scholars] - - - - 150 20
24	Narraganset Farm, [proceeds of wood sold, income to scholars] - - - - 86 05
25	Senior's Exhibition, [from gift of \$1200 by an unknown benefactor] - - - - 72 00
Amount carried over - - - - \$8480 46	

(B) continued.

	Amount brought over	\$8480	46
26	Abiel Smith's legacy, [Professor of French and Spanish Languages]	-	-
	-	1418	56
27	Count Rumford's legacy, [Rumford Professorship on the Arts, &c.]	-	-
	-	1009	76
28	Theological Institution [for Theological Education]	2400	
29	Samuel Dexter's legacy, [Biblical Criticism and Literature]	-	-
	-	350	
30	John Cumming's legacy, [Professor of Physick]	100	
31	William Erving's legacy, [Chemical Professorship]	200	
32	Sarah Derby's legacy, [Professor of Physick]	-	-
	-	218	36
33	Ezekiel Hersey's legacy, [Professor of Anatomy]	477	12
34	Abner Hersey's legacy, [Professor of Physick and Surgery]	-	-
	-	100	
35	Esther Sprague's legacy, [Professor of Physick]	-	-
	-	90	15
36	Ward N. Boylston's donation	-	-
	-	33	
37	Ward N. Boylston's Fund [for Anatomical Museum, &c.]	195	
38	Panorama of Athens, [from Professor Everett's lecture in Boston]	-	-
	-	18	71
39	Sarah Winslow's donation, [in trust for Tyngsborough minister and school, and \$6 84 to the Treasurer]	273	50
		<hr/>	
		\$15364	62

The above are such appropriations as the interest account is chargeable with. Add other appropriations from rents, annuities, and other receipts estimated as follows, viz :

40	Rent of Dorchester marsh, [indigent scholars]	-	-	\$ 10
41	Do. Narraganset farm, [indigent scholars]	-	-	140
42	Do. of Estate in Newburyport, [devise of T. Cary, Theological Institution]	-	-	40
43	Ward N. Boylston's annuity, [Medical Prizes]	100		
44	Ward N. Boylston's annuity [for Elocution]	60		
45	Nudigates annuity, [indigent scholars]	16	66	
46	Annuity from West Boston Bridge, [for Permanent Tutors]	-	-	666 66
47	From E. Hopkins' trust [for books to scholars]	70		
48	Penoyer rent from England, [2 Fellows, 2 Scholars]	-	-	249 80
49	E. Hopkins' trust [for Theological Students]	700		
50	Subscribers to the Theological Institution, estimate of annual receipts	-	-	250
		<hr/>		
			2303	12
		<hr/>		
Total amount		-	-	\$17667 74

Note to Abstract (B.)

No. 2. *The Appropriations for Professors, &c.* is an aggregate account, raised by Treasurer Storer, including several legacies and donations for the objects expressed in the account, viz.

For Professor of Divinity.

James Townshend's legacy, 1738	-	-	-	-	£120	00	0
Thomas Hutchinson's legacy, 1739	-	-	-	-	-	70	
Half of Thomas Hollis' donation for Professors of Divinity and Mathematicks	-	-	-	-	-	782	
Half of D. Henchman's donation, 1742 and 1758, for the same objects	-	-	-	-	-	66	
Half of William Dummer's legacy for the same objects, 1761	-	-	-	-	-	66	13 4
							<hr/>
							£1104 13 4

For Professor of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy.

William Brattle's legacy	-	-	-	£156			
Half of Hollis and Henchman's donations, and of Dummer legacy, above mentioned				914	13	4	
							<hr/>
							1070 13 4

For Professor of Oriental Languages.

Stephen Sewall's legacy, 1762	-	-	£13	6	8		
Thomas Hancock's legacy, 1764	-	-	1333	6	8		
							<hr/>
							1346 13 4

For the Treasurer.

Thomas Hollis' donation	-	-	-	156			
							<hr/>

Equal to \$12,260. £3678

Annual amount of interest as in Abstract (B) \$735 60.

Mr. Hollis' various donations were between 1719 and 1726.

No 3, in the same abstract, entitled *Exhibitions*, is also a consolidated account of early standing, and is composed of sundry legacies and donations for the aid of indigent and meritorious students, with an addition from West Boston Bridge Annuity, viz.

Note to Abstract (B), continued.

1650 Robert Keyne's legacy	-	-	-	£100
From Do. lands sold	-	-	-	160
				<hr/> 260
1687 William Browne's legacy	-	-	-	100
1708 Benjamin Browne's Do.	-	-	-	200
1716 Major William Browne's Do.	-	-	-	66
1717 Rev. William Brattle's Do.	-	-	-	166 10
1720 Samuel Browne's Do.	-	-	-	162
1722 Henry Gibbs' Do.	-	-	-	46 10
1723 Ephraim Flynt's Do.	-	-	-	45
1724 Samuel Danforth, lands sold in 1764	-	-	-	100
1725 Ann Mill's legacy	-	-	-	21
1733 Dorothy Saltonstall's Do.	-	-	-	69
1736 Thomas Fitch's Do.	-	-	-	75
1737 President Wadsworth's Do.	-	-	-	27
1737 John Ellery's Do.	-	-	-	40
1743 President Holyoke's donation, and legacy in 1769	-	-	-	36
1760 Henry Flynt's legacy	-	-	-	15
1765 Rev. Dr. Sewall's donation	-	-	-	20
1771 Rev. Dr. Appleton's Do.	-	-	-	£30
1785 His legacy	-	-	-	26
				<hr/> 56

Equal to - - - \$5016 66 £1505 0

Two years' annuity from West Boston,
Bridge added May 1796 - 1333 34

Amount of the fund - - \$6350 00

Annual interest as in the Abstract of Appropriations \$381.

No. 12. *Thomas Hollis' legacy for library* refers to a legacy given by Thomas Hollis, the younger, of Lincoln's Inn, who died in 1774. The sum bequeathed was £500 sterling, and was received by Mr. Treasurer Storer, in November 1781. In April 1805, \$777 78, unexpended interest, was added to the capital, making the amount \$3600, as it now is. Annual interest as in the Schedule, \$180.

The several legacies and donations, of a date earlier than 1750, formerly stood at a lower estimate in the College books, than is expressed in this specification, and below their original value. In 1791, they were raised to their true value determined by the price of silver at the time when they were given, for which purpose Mr. Treasurer Storer, assisted by President Willard, made an accurate calculation, which was approved and adopted by the Corporation. The sums above stated and other legacies and donations, accruing in times subjecting them to the reduced estimate which had been made, all now stand according to the calculation made in 1791, which gives their true value.

(C)

An analysis of the Appropriations exhibiting the several objects in a collected view.

(a) Applied to the payment of Salaries and compensations of College Officers.

No.		
1	\$520 94, and part of No. 46, \$329 06	- \$850 00
2	Appropriations for Professors, &c.	- 735 60
6	Boylston legacy	- - - 1619 28
8	Cotton Do.	- - - 8 40
10	Flynt Do.	- - - 18 66
14	Mason Do.	- - - 23
15	Royall Do.	- - - 445 40
20	Eliot Do.	- - - 1200
23	Penoyer [to Assistant Librarian]	- 100
26	Smith legacy	- - - 1418 56
27	Rumford Do.	- - - 1009 76
28	Theological Institution	- - - 740
29	Dexter legacy	- - - 300
30	Cummings Do.	- - - 100
31	Erving Do.	- - - 200
32	Derby Do.	- - - 218 36
33	E. Hersey Do.	- - - 477 12
34	A. Hersey Do.	- - - 100
35	E. Sprague Do.	- - - 90 15
49	S. Winslow's donation for Treasurer	- 6 84
		<hr/> 9661 13

(b) Exhibitions, or allowances to indigent and meritorious scholars, according to the terms of the bequests or donations.

3	Exhibitions, [income of sundry legacies]	\$381 00
4	Dorchester lands	- - - 54 73
5	Joanna Alford's donation	- - - 30
13	T. Hollis' donation	- - - 160 80
16	M. Saltonstall's legacy, [in part]	- - - 106
19	M. Lindall Do.	- - - 20
12	N. Hollis' legacy	- - - 23 40
24	Narraganset farm from notes	- - - 86 05
25	Seniors' exhibition	- - - 72
40	Dorchester marsh	- - - 10
41	Rent of Narraganset farm	- - - 140
45	Nudigates annuity	- - - 16 66
48	Penoyer rent	- - - 149 80
23	Balance, deducting amount from this fund given to Assistant Librarian	- - 50 20
		<hr/> 1300 64
Amount carried over		<hr/> \$10961 77

(C) continued.

	Amount brought over	\$10961	77
(c)	Books to Undergraduates (called <i>Deturs</i>)		
	No. 11, \$13 34. No. 47, \$70 - -	83	34
(d)	Prizes for Medical Essays, No. 43 - -	\$100	
	For Elocution, No. 44 - -	60	
	For Composition, No. 7 - -	150	
		<hr/>	310
(e)	Library. No. 12. Hollis legacy - -	\$180	
	17. Shapleigh legacy - -	180	
		<hr/>	360 00
(f)	Dexter legacy for Biblical Criticism, No. 29, deducting \$300 toward Professor Norton's salary - - - -		50
(g)	Anatomical Museum, &c.		
	No. 37. Interest of the fund - -	\$195	
	33. Annually carried to this account	33	
		<hr/>	228
(h)	Panorama of Athens, No. 38 - -	-	18 71
(i)	Dudleian lecture, No. 9 - -	-	26 66
(k)	Theological Institution, No. 28 - -	2400	
	Deduct for Theological School	400	
	Towards Professor Norton's salary	740	
	For Books for Theological School	150	
		<hr/>	1290
		<hr/>	1110
	Add No. 42, rent Newburyport estate	40	
		<hr/>	1150 00
(l)	Fund for Permanent Tutors, balance No. 46 - -		337 60
(m)	Alford legacy, Prof. of Nat. Religion, &c. an accumulation to principal [Professor- ship vacant] - - - -		1445
(n)	Theological School,		
	From No. 28 for Students - -	\$400	
	From Do. for books - -	150	
	No. 49, from Hopkins trust - -	700	
	From No. 48, Penoyer fund - -	100	
	No. 50, collections per estimate - -	250	
	No. 16, balance - -	50	
		<hr/>	1659
(o)	Sarah Winslow's donation - - - -	273 50	
	Deduct for Treasurer - - - -	6 84	
		<hr/>	266 66
	Half balance to Tyngsborough minister } - -		266 66
	Half Do. to Tyngsborough school }		
	Amount carried up	\$16887	74

(C) continued.

	Amount brought up	\$16887	74
(p) Rev. Daniel Williams' legacy.			
To Rev. P. Fish, missionary at Marshpee	\$520		
To Rev. F. Baylies, missionary and school-			
master, Martha's Vineyard	- - 260		
	<hr/>	780	
		<hr/>	
		\$17667	74

(D)

*Estimate of Expenditures of Harvard College for
College year, commencing 1 July, 1824.*

To satisfy appropriations, as per schedules (B) and (C) - - - - -	\$17667	74
To salaries and compensations of College Officers, as per schedule (A) - -	\$28354	20
Deduct appropriations applicable to that account, as per abstract (C) (a) -	9661	13
	<hr/>	18693 07
To repairs, annual average of 13 years	2818	27
To occasional expenses, Do. of 13 years	2167	28
Mrs. Williams' dower, estate in Cambridge	60	
Allowance to Botanick Garden - - -	200	
	<hr/>	5245 55
Theological School, as by President's esti- mate, viz. 12 Students, \$130 each -	1560	
Books for Do. - - - - -	150	
	<hr/>	1710
Deduct appropriations to these objects, as per schedule (C) (n) - - -	1650	
	<hr/>	
Deficit - - - - -		60
Allowances to indigent Students—a substi- tute for <i>waiterships</i> , as by President's estimate - - - - -	1000	00
When the price of tuition was raised in 1811, 25 per cent., it was provided, that allow- ances should be made to assist indigent Students equivalent, or nearly equivalent, to the addition, which the annuity from the Commonwealth enabled the College to afford; to meet this object would re- quire per annum, as by President's es- timate, about - - - - -	750	00
	<hr/>	1750 00
Hare's Deflagrator to be purchased for chem- ical apparatus - - - - -	-	150
Other expenses for library and apparatus, estimated at - - - - -	-	500
	<hr/>	\$44066 36

(E)

*Estimate of Income of Harvard College for the year
commencing July 1, 1824.*

Interest on 7 per cent. stock, capital \$33630,	
interest - - - - -	\$2354 10
On 6 per cent. Do. \$63637 90, int.	3818 27
	<hr/>
	6172 37

This estimate has reference to the state of the College funds on July 1, last. The 7 per cent. stock has been since that time reimbursed in part, and in part sold; the proceeds invested at 5 per cent. Deduct therefore from the above interest 2 per cent. on amount of 7 per cent. stock*

672 60

5499 77

Add interest on cash on hand \$3003 67,
on 1 July, since invested at 5 per cent.

150 18

Interest on \$9 08 advance, received for
part of 7 per cent. stock sold

54

\$5650 49

Bank Stock.—New England Bank	-	\$20000 00
State Bank	- - -	1200
Boston Bank	- - -	11625
Union Bank	- - -	400
Massachusetts Bank	- - -	9750

\$42975 00

Dividends estimated at 5 per cent.

2148 75

Bonds and Notes on 1 July - - \$114258 01

Deduct doubtful notes on which interest is
not expected, viz. Cambridge and Con-
cord turnpike - - - \$2596 93

Other notes - - - 610

3206 93

111051 08

At 5 per cent. \$10400, interest 520

At 6 per cent. \$100651 08 6039 06

6559 06

18 West Boston Bridge shares, dividends es-
timated at - - - - -

450

2 shares in Charles River Bridge, Do. Do. - - -

250

1 Middlesex Canal share, Do. Do. - - -

10

Amount from stocks, bonds, and notes - \$15068 30

* See note at the end of Abstract (E).

(E) continued.

	Amount brought over	-	\$15068	30
Rents unappropriated, exclusive of College rents assessed on scholars.				
Hayward pasture, Watertown	-	\$60		
Coggan's marsh, Chelsea	- - -	70		
		<hr/>	130	00
Waltham Farm, called Rogers' Farm	200			
Pew in Waltham meeting-house	-	9		
		<hr/>	209	
Ward's Island, near Hingham	- - -	50		
Estate in Cornhill, Boston, house	-	550		
2 Shops, \$400 each	- - -	800		
House (same lot) in Devonshire street		300		
		<hr/>	1600	
Houses in Cambridge, viz.				
No. 1, tenant Mr. Dana	- -	160		
Manning House, Stimpson	- -	180		
Danforth House, Reed and King		90		
Kidder House, Dana and Goodnow		120		
Wigglesworth House, Spaulding		240		
Lee House, Patten	- - -	75		
Boardman House, Plympton	-	224		
Sewall House, Prof. Hedge	- -	160		
Janitor's House, Picket	- -	35		
Printing Office, Hilliard and Metcalf		287		
		<hr/>	\$1571	
College Pasture, Stearns, &c.	\$50			
Pound Lot, Rev. Dr. Holmes	20			
		<hr/>	70	
			1641	
Income of Wharf in Cambridge, estimated at	- - - - -		80	
		<hr/>		
Income from real estate			3710	00
Sundry Annuities and Miscellaneous receipts, viz.				
Glover's annuity from estate in Boston		16	66	
Annuity from Charles River Bridge	-	666	66	
College Sloop, earnings estimated	-	180		
Printing Establishment, 6 per cent. on capital	- - - - -	300		
Fees for Degrees	- - - - -	280		
Admissions to advanced standing	-	1000		
		<hr/>	2443	32
			<hr/>	
Amount carried up			\$21221	62

(E) continued.

	Amount brought up	-	\$21221	62
Sundry appropriated rents and annuities specified in schedule (B), from No. 40 to 50, inclusively.	Amount	- - - -	2303	12
Assessments on Scholars, viz.				
College rents	- - - -	2549	75	
For Steward and Commons establishment, exclusive of board	- - - -	2921	66	
Steward's commission on Wood, added to the price	- - - -	250	00	
For Instruction and Librarian	- - - -	15710		
			<hr/> 21431	41
Total amount of Income	- - - -	\$44956	15	

NOTE. Interest was received on the 7 per cent Stock, to October 1st. The reduction of income, therefore, from the extinction of that Stock, and an investment of the proceeds at 5 per cent. per annum, is, for the present College year, \$163 15 less than the sum mentioned in the estimate. That sum, \$672 60, expresses the actual annual diminution from the first day of October last.

(F)

DR. Account of Income and Expenditure of Harvard

To the Appropriations, as per Abstracts (B) and (C) \$17667 74

To Balance - - - - - 5857
\$23524 74

To amount of salaries and compensation of College
 Officers beyond the appropriations applicable to
 that account, as per abstracts (A) and (D) - - 18693 07
 To annual average of Repairs - - - - - 2818 27
 To Do. Do. Occasional Expenses - - - - - 2167 28
 To sum payable Mrs. Williams for dower - - - 60
 To annual allowance for Botanick Garden - - - 200
 To deficit in appropriations for Theological School - 60
 Allowances to Indigent Students, as per Presi-
 dent's estimate - - - - - \$1000
 Ditto as per Schedule (D) - - - - - 750
 To Chemical Apparatus - - - - - 1750
 To Library and Philosophical Apparatus - - - - 150
 To Library and Philosophical Apparatus - - - - 500
\$26393 62
 To Balance - - - - - 889 79
\$27288 41

There is the same result from the more sim-
 ple process of deducting from the amount
 of Abstract (E) the income - - - \$44956 15
 The amount of Abstract (D), the expendi-
 tures - - - - - 44066 36
\$889 79

College for the year, commencing July 1, 1824. CR.

By interest and dividends on Stocks, Bonds, and Notes, as by Abstract (E) - - - - -	\$15068	30
By rents unappropriated, per same abstract, (p. 18)	3710	
By sundry annuities, &c. unappropriated, same ab- stract, (p. 18) - - - - -	2443	32
By appropriated rents and annuities, as in same sched- ule, (p. 10), and in Abstract (B), particularly spe- cified - - - - -	2303	12
	<hr/>	
	\$23524	74
	<hr/>	
By Balance amount of income from the above sources beyond the appropriations - - - - -	5857	00
By assessments in quarter bills, viz. For rent of College rooms - - - - -	\$2549	75
For Steward and Commons establishment, exclusive of board - - - - -	2921	66
By Steward's commission on Wood, added to the price - - - - -	250	
For Instruction and Librarian, including com- pensation to Professor Stearns - - - - -	15710	
	<hr/>	
	21431	41
	<hr/>	
.	\$27288	41
	<hr/>	
By Balance, Income beyond the appropriations and other expenses estimated - - - - -	894	79

*December 11, 1824.*J. DAVIS, *Treas. Har. Col.*

* * * In the list of College Officers (Abstract (A)) *Walter Channing*, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, was omitted. This Professor receives nothing from the College funds; his compensation is from the fees paid by Medical Students in Boston, and he performs no services at Cambridge. The same remark is applicable to Dr. Bigelow in his capacity of Professor of *Materia Medica*. The amount payable to him is wholly as Rumford Professor, and from arrangements which may be expected respecting the proceeds of Count Rumford's legacy, by a change of investment, the income will probably be reduced.

By the real property, mentioned in the letter to the chairman of the Committee, from which no income is derived, it was intended to indicate the College Grounds, and the various Edifices, such as *University Hall*, *Harvard Hall*, *Holden Chapel*, and the *Medical College* in Boston; from which no income is received.

The estimate of fees for degrees, (p. 18), does not include what is payable for the degree of A. M. The number receiving that degree is very uncertain, it may be estimated to be between thirty and forty, at \$5 each to the University, and \$5 to the President, the same as for the degree of A. B.

J. D.

ERRATA.

Page 5, line 5, for *Colton's* read *Cotton's*.

— 8, line 6, dele *and Tutors*.

No. II.

FOUNDATIONS AND STATUTES

OF THE

PROFESSORSHIPS AND TUTORSHIPS

AT

Harvard University.

[In the following notices of Foundations and Statutes, the testaments of founders, and the rules and orders by them established, are generally cited. When the duties of a Professor are left to be prescribed by the University, and are consequently subject to variation from time to time, those rules only are mentioned which are now in force. The articles in the bodies of statutes, relating to the qualifications of the Professor or Instructor, his responsibility to the Corporation and Overseers, and his tenure of office, being nearly the same in all, are not always extracted.]

II.

FOUNDATIONS AND STATUTES.

HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

Rules, Orders, and Statutes, relating to the Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, at Cambridge, in New-England.

1. THAT the Professor be a Master of Arts, and in communion with some Christian Church of one of the three denominations, Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist.

2. That his province be to instruct the students in the several parts of Theology by reading a System of Positive and a Course of Controversial Divinity, beginning always with a short prayer.

3. That the said Professor read his private Lectures of positive and controversial Divinity so many times in the week as shall finish both courses within the term of one year.

4. That the Professor read publicly, once a week, upon Divinity, either Positive, Controversial, or Casuistical; and as often upon Church History, Critical Exposition of Scripture, or Jewish Antiquities, as the Corporation, with the approbation of the Overseers, shall judge fit, always times of vacation excepted.

5. That the Professor set apart two or three hours, one afternoon in the week, to answer such questions of the students who shall apply to him, as refer to the sys-

tem or controversies of religion, or laws of conscience, or the seeming contradictions in Scripture.

6. That the Professor of Divinity, while in the office, shall not be a Tutor in any other science, or obliged to any other attendance in the College, than the above-mentioned publick and private Lectures.

7. That the Professor read his private Lectures to such only as are at least of two years' standing in the College.

8. That, an honourable salary being provided for the Professor, it is expected that he require no fee from any of the students for their instruction.

9. That the said Professor be chosen by the Reverend President and Fellows of the College, or the major part of them, for the time being, and be presented by them, when chosen, to the Honourable and Reverend Overseers, to be by them approved and confirmed in his place.

10. That the said Professor be at all times under the inspection of the Reverend President and Fellows and of the Honourable and Reverend Overseers for the time, to be by the said President and Fellows, or the major part of them, displaced for any just and valuable cause, the Honourable and Reverend Overseers also, or the major part of them, consenting thereunto, but not else.

11. That the person, chosen from time to time to be a Professor, be a man of solid learning in Divinity, of sound or orthodox principles, one who is well gifted to teach, of a sober and pious life, and of a good conversation.

The Plan or Form for the Professor of Divinity to agree to at his Inauguration.

That he repeat his oaths to the civil government; that he declare it as his belief, that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are the only perfect rule of faith and manners; and that he promise to explain and open the Scriptures to his pupils with integrity and faithfulness, according to the best light that God shall give him. That he promise to promote true piety and godliness by

his example and instruction ; that he consult the good of the College, and the peace of the Churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, on all occasions ; and that he religiously observe the Statutes of his Founder, and all such other Statutes and Orders, as shall be made by the College, not repugnant thereunto.

Signed and sealed the tenth day of January, in the ninth year of the Reign of King George, 1722.

THOMAS HOLLIS. [L. S.]

Witness, Jeremiah Hunt, Edward Wallin, John Hollis, Joshua Winslow, John Osborn, Daniel Neal, William Harris.

December 15th, 1804. It was voted, "That it shall be the duty of the Hollis Professor of Divinity to preach, and to perform other divine services in the Chapel, before the Officers, Graduates, and Undergraduates, on the Lord's Day, forenoon and afternoon, whenever the same shall be hereafter required by the Corporation and Overseers."

The following are the Lectures and Exercises of the Hollis Professor of Divinity.

Lectures.—1. One every week, in term time, on the Lord's Day, the course lasting four years, before the whole College, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties, of Natural and Revealed Religion ; connected with the usual devotional services in public worship.

"2. A course of Critical Lectures on the New Testament, ascertaining the true, original reading of the same, the meaning of different terms and phrases, and explaining references and allusions to opinions, customs, manners, &c. contained in this part of the Sacred Scriptures, with such illustrations and remarks, as he shall think most useful for the instruction of the students."

3. A course to the Senior Class of theological students on Pastoral Duty.

Private Exercises—in Paley's Evidences with the Juniors, and in Butler's Analogy with the Seniors ; on the Evidences of Christianity with the Junior Class, and on

Christian Theology with the Middle Class of theological students ; also the exercise of the Middle and Senior Classes of those students, once a week, in Preaching.

Hollis Professors of Divinity.

Inaugurated		Died or resigned
1722	Edward Wigglesworth	1765
1765	Edward Wigglesworth	1791
1792	David Tappan	1803
1805	Henry Ware	

HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL
PHILOSOPHY.

Rules and Orders relating to a Professor of Mathematics and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in Harvard College in Cambridge in New England, appointed by Mr. Thomas Hollis of London, Merchant.

1. That the Professor be a Master of Arts, and well acquainted with the several parts of the Mathematics and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

2. That his province be to instruct the students in a system of Natural Philosophy, and a course of Experimental, in which to be comprehended Pneumatics, Hydrostaticks, Mechanicks, Staticks, Opticks ; and in the elements of Geometry, together with the doctrine of Proportions, the Principles of Algebra, Conick Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with the general principles of Mensurations, Planes and Solids ; in the principles of Astronomy and Geography, viz. the doctrine of the Spheres, the use of the Globes, the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies according to the different hypotheses of Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, and Copernicus ; with the general principles of Dialling, the division of the world into its various kingdoms, with the use of the Maps, &c.

3. That the Professor shall read once a week, and, whenever the Corporation with the approbation of the Overseers shall require it, twice a week, (times of vaca-

tion excepted) publickly in the hall to all students that will attend on such topicks relating to the Sciences of the Mathematicks, Natural or Experimental Philosophy, as he shall judge most necessary and useful, but always distinct or different from his private lectures.

4. That the said Professor shall read his private lectures on the several parts of the Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, so many times in the week as to finish each science that he begins within the compass of a year, and to go through the whole in two years. But the course of Philosophical Experiments shall be repeated at least once every year.

5. That the said Professor while in that office shall not be a Tutor in any other science, nor take on him the Pastoral office in any church, nor be obliged to any other attendance in the College than the above mentioned publick and private lectures.

6. That whereas I have ordered and do appoint a salary of eighty pounds per annum to be duly paid to the said Professor, he shall be obliged to take no fee or reward from any of the students that have been or shall be on my foundation for the study of Divinity; but for other students of the College that desire his instructions, he may receive a fee as the Corporation shall direct, with the approbation of the Overseers, not exceeding forty shillings per annum.

7. That the Professor shall set apart two or three hours in every week to converse with his pupils and endeavour to clear such difficulties as lie upon their minds, relating to the several parts of the Mathematicks, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of which he is Professor.

8. That the said Professor shall in all times to come be chosen by the Reverend the President and Fellows of Harvard College for the time being, and shall be presented to the Honourable and Reverend Overseers of the College, to be approved by them, and then shall be jointly recommended by them to me for my confirmation during my life, and after my decease to such person as I shall appoint by my last will under my hand and seal during the term of his life; also,

9. That the said Professor shall at all times be under the care and inspection of the Reverend the President and Fellows of Harvard College, with the Honourable and Reverend Overseers of the College for the time being, but shall not be displaced by them during his capacity for service, except for some just and valuable cause.

10. Upon the death or removal of a Professor, the Corporation shall be obliged to fill up the vacancy within twelve months; and in case of default, the nomination and choice shall for that time be in the Overseers, to be confirmed by me during my life, and by my executor after me; and in case they shall not fill up the vacancy in one year more, I then will bequeath and appoint the principal and produce of this estate to return to my executor.

11. On the day of Inauguration the Professor shall take the oaths to the civil government as appointed by the law, in the presence of the Reverend the President and Fellows of the College, and the Honourable and Reverend Overseers thereof in the publick hall.

12. At the same time and place, and in the same presence, he shall declare himself to be of the Protestant reformed religion, as it is now professed and practised by the churches in New England, commonly distinguished by the name of Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist, and that he will comply with the same.

13. He shall promise to discharge the trust now reposed in him with diligence and fidelity, and to the advantage of the Students; that he will not only endeavour the advancement of true learning, but consult the good of the College in every other respect; that he will promote true piety and godliness by his own example and encouragement, and will religiously observe the Statutes of his Founder.

And lastly, I order and appoint ten pounds per annum to the Treasurer for the time being, for his care and pains in keeping the accounts and drawing out a balance every audit day of the College, to be sent to me and to my next and immediate successor annually, the Cor-

poration being duly notified who the said successor is. To all which orders and appointments, above written, being designed and solemnly dedicated and devoted by me to the glory of God, by improving the minds of men in useful knowledge, I set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six.

THOMAS HOLLIS. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of us,

John Hollis, Joshua Hollis,

Richard Solly, John Williams.

The instruction in the sciences enumerated in the statutes, as coming within the province of the Hollis Professor, being the whole of Pure and Mixed Mathematicks, has been, as far back as the course of study is known, divided between him and one or more Tutors.*

The Lectures and Exercises of the Hollis Professor of Mathematicks are as follows, viz.

Lectures—A course on the Theory and Principles of Natural Philosophy and on Experimental Philosophy, to the Juniors; a course on Astronomy to the Seniors.

Private Exercises, or recitations, with the Seniors in Astronomy, and with the Juniors in Trigonometry.

Hollis Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Inaugurated					Died or resigned
1728	Isaac Greenwood	-	-	-	1738
1738	John Winthrop	-	-	-	1779
1780	Samuel Williams	-	-	-	1788
1789	Samuel Webber	-	-	-	1806
1807	John Farrar				

* See Appendix A.

HANCOCK PROFESSOR OF HEBREW AND OTHER ORIENTAL
LANGUAGES.

*Copy of a Legacy left by the late Hon. Thomas Hancock,
Esq. of Boston, in his will, to Harvard College, A. D.
1765.*

I GIVE unto the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in Cambridge, the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, and order that the whole income be applied to the support and maintenance of some person, who shall be elected by the President and Fellows with the approbation and consent of the Overseers, to profess and teach the Oriental Languages, especially the Hebrew, in said College.

The Professor who shall receive the benefit of the donation, shall discharge the duties of his profession and office in such manner, and according to such rules and orders, as shall be appointed and established by the President and Fellows, with the consent of the Overseers: and previous to his induction into this office, he shall declare himself to be of the Protestant reformed religion, as it is now professed and practised by the churches in New England. The said Professor shall also be removed from his office at the discretion of the President and Fellows, and Overseers of said College, for the time being; inasmuch as I fully rely on their wisdom and integrity, that this will never be done without some very good and sufficient reason.

And it is my will, that, as soon as may be after my decease, as also after the decease or removal of any Professor upon this foundation, the President and Fellows proceed to the choice of some person to this office and trust, to be by them presented to the Overseers for their approbation and consent. But if the Overseers shall apprehend any unreasonable delay in this matter, in that case they may proceed by themselves to the appointment of a Professor.

It is also my will, that all the income of this donation during the time the Professorship may be necessarily and unavoidably vacant, shall be added to the capital sum, for the better support and encouragement of succeeding Professors.

The instruction of the Hancock Professor, according to existing rules and orders, is as follows:—he gives

Lectures on Universal Grammar to the Juniors; on the Hebrew Scriptures, to the Theological Students.

Private Exercises, or recitations, in English Grammar with the Freshmen; in Hebrew with the Juniors, with the Theological Students, and with any private class that may be formed.

In the year 1785, it was enacted by the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, as follows, viz.

“As there may be many of the Students who will have a dispensation from attending the private lectures of such Professor in the Oriental Languages, which will lighten his service; and as he receives a considerable part of his support from the College, the money arising from the foundation not being sufficient for the purpose; he shall teach the Students the General Principles of Grammar, and shall instruct them in the knowledge of the English Grammar in particular, and in English Composition, in such way and at such times, as the Corporation with the assent of the Overseers shall hereafter direct.” The instruction in English Composition is now assigned to the Professor of Rhetorick.

Hancock Professors of the Hebrew and other Oriental Languages.

Inaugurated					Died or resigned
1765	Stephen Sewall	-	-	-	1785
1785	Eliphalet Pearson	-	-	-	1806
1807	Sidney Willard				

PROFESSORS OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE,

VIZ.

Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick,
Hersey Professor of Anatomy and Surgery,
Erving Professor of Chemistry,
Professor of Materia Medica,
Professor of Obstetricks and Medical Jurisprudence.

The Medical Institution was founded by the University in 1783, and the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery, of the Theory and Practice of Physick, and of Chemistry and Materia Medica, appointed. The Professor of Materia Medica (that branch being separated from Chemistry), and the Professor of Obstetricks and Medical Jurisprudence, were added in 1818.

By the regulations of the University, these Professors were to deliver courses of instruction, at rooms provided for them at Cambridge, to medical students and to undergraduates who might be permitted to attend, the sums agreed upon between the professors and pupils to be assessed in the quarter bills. After salaries were annexed to the offices of several of the Professors, the fees to be demanded were to be approved by the Corporation.

Since the establishment of the Medical School, several bequests have accrued to the University for this department of the University, the incomes of which have been applied to their objects, viz.

Dr. John Cuming, by will proved October 9, 1788, gave three hundred dollars, and the reversion of half the estate occupied by his widow, "to be appropriated to the Professor of Physick, if any such there be or shall be; otherwise to be disposed of by the Corporation and Overseers of that society, for the use and benefit of the same."

Dr. Ezekiel Hersey and Mrs. Sarah Derby made liberal bequests to the Corporation, "the interest thereof to be appropriated towards the support of a Professor of Anatomy and Physick, and for that use only."

Dr. Abner Hersey, by his will, dated October, 1786, gives "five hundred pounds to and for the sole use and benefit, and for the encouragement and support of a Professor of Physick and Surgery at the University in Cambridge and County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or any other town or county in said Commonwealth where such Professor shall be allowed to reside."

William Erving, Esq. in 1791, left to the University a bequest for the support of the Professor of Chemistry; and in 1812 Mrs. Sprague's legacy was received to be appropriated to the use of the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick.

In 1810, the Medical Institution was extended to Boston, with the condition that the Professors should give suitable lectures at the University, as should be required.

Two Lecturers, one on *Materia Medica*, and the other on *Obstetricks*, were added to the number of Instructors in 1815, who in 1819 were made Professors with the rights and duties pertaining to the office of Professor, according to the statutes of the Medical Institution, but without any claim to compensation other than the fees they might receive from their pupils.

The Professors above give Lectures at the Medical College, Boston, for three months from the third Wednesday in November.

The Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physick is to give at Cambridge, biennially, a few Lectures on Physiology and the Art of Preserving Health.

The Professor of Anatomy, between the first Monday in April and the middle of July, is to deliver to students and others authorized to attend, at Cambridge, a Course of Lectures, not less than twenty-five in number, on the subjects of his Professorship, with demonstrations from preparations, and adapted to give general scholars, not intended for the medical profession, an acquaintance with the structure of the human frame; the Professor to furnish such preparations, not in the possession of the

College, as may be requisite for illustrating his Lectures.

Till recently the rules prescribing the duty of the Professor of Chemistry at the University have been as follows, viz.

The Erving Professor of Chemistry was to deliver at Cambridge a full Course of Lectures on Chemistry and Mineralogy, and to examine the pupils once in each week, to ascertain their knowledge of the subjects on which the Lectures are given; he was to take care of the laboratory and apparatus, and see that the instruments and articles be so placed as not to be exposed to injury, and be in good order; the Professor to procure the requisite assistance.

It being considered expedient that the instruction in Chemistry and the other duties of that department at the University should be in the charge of some gentleman resident at Cambridge, a Lecturer in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, has been chosen, who is to give lessons and lectures in those branches, to take care of the cabinets, laboratory, &c. and the Professor above is exempted from the duty of lecturing at Cambridge, receiving the income of the Erving Foundation, and allowed to confine his instructions to the Medical College.

<i>Hersey Professors of Anatomy and Surgery.</i>		
Inaugurated		Died or resigned
1783	John Warren,	} 1815
1806	John Collins Warren, <i>Adjunct</i> ,	
1815	John Collins Warren,	
<i>Hersey Professors of the Theory and Practice of Physick.</i>		
1783	Benjamin Waterhouse,	} 1812
1812	James Jackson	
<hr/>		
1815	Walter Channing, <i>Professor of Obstetrick and Med. Jurisprudence.</i>	
<i>Erving Professors of Chemistry and Materia Medica.</i>		
1783	Aaron Dexter	} 1816
1809	John Gorham, <i>Adjunct</i> ,	
<hr/>		
1815	Jacob Bigelow, <i>Professor of Materia Medica.</i>	
<i>Erving Professors of Chemistry.</i>		
1816	Aaron Dexter, <i>Emeritus</i> ,	
1816	John Gorham.	

THE MASSACHUSETTS PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL HISTORY.

At a meeting of the Society of Subscribers to a Fund for the establishment of a *Professorship of Natural History*, holden at the Hall of the Union Bank, in Boston, on Wednesday the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the Foundation of the Professorship herein after mentioned, and the following rules and principles, by which it should be regulated and conducted, were agreed upon.

CHAPTER I.

The Foundation of the Professorship.

A Professorship of Natural History shall be founded at Harvard College, in Cambridge; and the Professor shall be stiled, "*The Massachusetts Professor of Natural History*:"—Provided, that if any person shall become a munificent patron of the said Professorship, by liberally endowing the same, it shall be in the power of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to name the Professor after such Benefactor.

CHAPTER II.

The Election of the Professor.

1. The first Professor shall be chosen by the greater part of the subscribers aforesaid, present at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

2. The successors of the first Professor shall be elected by the President and Fellows, and the election be approved by the Overseers of Harvard College, in the same manner as other Professors of the College are

chosen. And every Professor so to be elected shall be a Master of Arts, of the Christian Protestant religion, and of good moral character.

3. When, after the election of the first Professor, there shall be a vacancy in the office, if a successor shall not be appointed in manner aforesaid, and introduced into the office, within six calendar months after such vacancy shall happen, then the Visitors of the said Professorship shall have power to fill such vacancy, by the election of a Professor.

4. The Professor, after his election, and before he enter on the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe, before the President and Fellows of Harvard College, a declaration similar to the declarations required from the Medical Professors. *Provided, however,* that the declaration to be subscribed by the Professor of Natural History, shall contain nothing repugnant to the rules and principles of this institution herein declared, nor to the laws of the land.

5. The Professor shall hold his office so long as he shall discharge the duties thereof, and behave well. And he may be removed from the office by the Visitors of the Professorship, either for misbehaviour, or incapacity to discharge the duties thereof, according to the discretion of the Visitors. But the President and Fellows of Harvard College may suspend the said Professor from all the powers and duties of his office, for neglect of his duties to the College required by this foundation, or inability to discharge the same, or for immoral behaviour, which suspension shall continue in full force, until he be restored or removed by the Visitors.

6. When a Professor shall be removed from the office for incapacity, arising after his election, and from no fault of his own, the Visitors may make such provision for his future support, as may be consistent with the state and magnitude of the funds of the Professorship.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duties of the Professor.

1. It shall be the duty of the Professor to form a *Botanic Garden* on the grounds that shall be provided for that purpose, which shall contain all the plants that may be procured, and may be capable of preservation therein, including all the indigenous plants of the country, foreign plants which have been, or which may be naturalized here, and all other exotic plants whatever, useful for the purposes of this institution. And the Professor shall superintend the Botanic Garden, and the preservation and growth of the plants therein, subject to such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Visitors.

2. The Professor shall read Lectures on Botany and Entomology to such of the Students of Harvard College, as may be inclined to attend thereon, at such times, under such regulations, and for such gratuities, as shall be directed by the President and Fellows of the said College, the gratuities to be assessed in the quarter bills of the students so attending, and when received, shall be paid over to the Professor. And the Professor, in his lectures, shall exhibit all the plants necessary to the due illustration of the subject. *Provided however*, that those Students of Harvard College, who are sons of any of the Subscribers aforesaid, shall be entitled to attend on the said lectures gratis, agreeably to the terms of the original subscription.

3. The Professor, with the assent of the Visitors, and under such regulations as they may prescribe, may read Lectures on Botany and Entomology to such other persons as may request to attend on the same, for such gratuities as the Visitors and Professor may determine; provided that the said regulations be not repugnant to the regulations which may be prescribed by the President

and Fellows of Harvard College, for the government of the Students, in their attendance on the Professor. And provided further, that the immediate government of the College may exclude any person from the privilege of attending on the lectures of the Professor, whom they shall declare to have insulted the authority of the College, or to have violated the laws of the College made for the government of the Students.

4. The Professor, either personally or by some assistant, by him appointed, and approved by the Visitors, and by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, shall attend on all persons who may desire to view the Botanic Garden, and inspect the plants therein preserved, at such times, under such regulations, and for such perquisites as the Visitors, from time to time, shall direct.—*Provided*, that no perquisite be exacted from any of the Subscribers aforesaid, nor from any of the Overseers, or of the Corporation, or of the Immediate Governors or instructors of Harvard College. *Provided* also, that no Undergraduate of the College be admitted into the garden but at such hours, and for such length of time, as shall be allowed by the Government of the said College.

5. The Professor shall collect all specimens in Mineralogy for which he may have convenient opportunity, and after arranging them, he shall deposit them in the Cabinet of Mineralogy belonging to the Corporation of Harvard College, for the use of the University of Cambridge.

6. The President and Fellows of Harvard College, with the assent of the Visitors of the Professorship, may enjoin upon the Professor the duty of instructing the Students of the College in such other branches of Natural History, as may be found from experience consistent with his faithful discharge of all the duties already above enjoined on him. And such further instruction shall be given at such times, under such regulations, and for such gratuities, as the said President and Fellows shall pre-

scribe. And such gratuities shall be assessed and paid over, in the same manner as the gratuities for attending on the Lectures on Botany and Entomology.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Funds of the Professorship.

1. All the real Estate to be purchased for the foundation of the said Professorship, shall be vested in the President and Fellows of Harvard College, upon the special trust and confidence, that the Professor of Natural History, for the time being, shall have the use and occupation of the same, for his habitation, and for the Botanic Garden, and for such other uses as may be connected therewith.

2. All the personal property which may belong to the said foundation, shall be vested in the President and Fellows of Harvard College, but upon such trusts, and for such uses, as shall, from time to time, be directed by the Visitors of the said Professorship.

3. Whenever there may be growing, in the Botanic Garden, plants of any description, which may be taken from the Garden, without any prejudice to the end and design of the Professorship, such plants may be sold under such regulations, and for such prices, as the Visitors may direct ; and the profits arising from the inspection or sale of the plants, shall form a part of the personal Funds of the said Professorship.

4. The Treasurer of Harvard College shall pay over the rents, issues, and profits of the said Estate, real and personal, which he may receive, and also the principal of the said personal Estate, to the order of the Visitors of the said Professorship, with whom he shall account, as often as they shall direct. And the Treasurer shall be entitled to such compensation for managing and taking care of the personal property of the said Professorship, entrusted to him, as shall be determined by the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

5. The money raised by the subscribers aforesaid shall be paid over to the Treasurer of Harvard College, for the uses, and upon the trusts aforesaid; reserving, however, in the hands of the said subscribers, or in the hands of their own Treasurer, so much of the said money as they may think proper for the purchase of real estate for the said Professorship.

6. All monies paid to the Treasurer of Harvard College, shall be put at interest in the name of the President and Fellows of the said College, but for the uses and upon the trusts aforesaid, by vesting the same in the publick funds of this State, or of the United States of America, or in the stock of some bank legally incorporated, at his discretion, unless he receive directions concerning the same, from the Visitors of the Professorship, to which directions it shall be his duty in all things to conform.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Visitors of the Professorship.

1. The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, together with the President of Harvard College, the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, or the greater part of them, shall be the Visitors of the said Professorship, with all the powers and duties in the said Visitors above vested, and on them enjoined. *Provided*, that if the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, shall, at any time, have more than twelve Trustees, then the said Trustees shall elect out of their own body, twelve, who, together with the three Presidents aforesaid, shall be the Visitors of the said Professorship.

2. And further, the Visitors shall have full power to cause a dwelling-house for the Professor, and such other buildings to be erected, such utensils and materials to

be purchased, and such labourers to be employed, as, in their judgment, may be fit and reasonable—to cause the real estate to be kept in repair—to prevent any waste or loss in the personal estate—to see that the Botanic Garden be supplied with the necessary plants, and be duly cultured—to take care that the duties of the Professor and of those employed under him, be intelligently and faithfully discharged—to fix the salary and the emoluments of the Professor, and of any assistant he may have—and generally to make, and cause to be executed, all such rules and regulations as in their judgment will render the said Professorship most useful in promoting the interests of the University of Cambridge, and the arts and agriculture of the State, and for the better qualification of the Professor, for discharging the duties of his office ; so that such rules and regulations be not repugnant to the rules and principles herein agreed upon, nor to the charter of Harvard College, nor to the laws of the land.

3. The Visitors may make all such appropriation of the funds of the Professorship, including both principal and interest, as in their judgment, may be necessary for the due execution of the powers, with which they are herein vested.

4. If at any time, the funds of the said Professorship should be more than sufficient for all the purposes aforesaid, and there should remain any monies unappropriated, the Visitors may appropriate so much of the monies so remaining, as they may think proper, for the forming or enlarging a cabinet or cabinets of Natural History, for the use of the University of Cambridge, to be connected with the said Professorship, according to the duties that are or may be enjoined on the Professor—or, the said Visitors may appropriate so much of the monies so remaining, as they may think proper, towards the compensation of any other Professor of Harvard College, to whom may be entrusted, by the President and Fellows of the said College, the right of teaching any

branch of Natural History, not specially provided for in this Institution, if such appropriation, in the judgment of the Visitors, shall be more useful in diffusing the knowledge of Natural History.

5. The Visitors may constitute one or more committees selected from themselves, or elsewhere, with authority to execute such of the powers vested in the Visitors, as they may judge will be most convenient for the due execution of the great variety of important trusts reposed in them. *Provided*, that the removal of the Professor from his office, or the fixing his salary and perquisites, by any committee be not valid, until the same be ratified by the Board of Visitors.

6. The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, or the greater part of them, shall call the first meeting of the Visitors, in such manner, and at such time and place as they shall determine, at which first meeting the greater part of the Visitors, then present, may agree upon the method of notifying future meetings, which method they may from time to time alter. And at any meeting of the Visitors duly notified (provided five at the least be present) the act of the greater part present shall be deemed the act of the Visitors.

7. To prevent any failure of Visitors of the said Professorship, it is agreed, that if the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, who may be Visitors as aforesaid, or the greater part of them, should, after accepting the trust aforesaid, decline the further execution thereof, either expressly, or by unreasonably neglecting the same, such neglect being declared by the greater part of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, upon complaint made by the President and Fellows of Harvard College; then the said President and Fellows, together with the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the President of the Massachusetts Medical Society, or the greater part of them, shall be the Visitors of the said Professor-

ship, with all the powers above defined and to the Visitors granted.

8. Whereas some alterations and amendments may from experience be found necessary for more effectually promoting the true design of this Institution, it is therefore agreed, that all such alterations and amendments to this foundation which shall hereafter be agreed upon by the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Visitors aforesaid, for the more successful cultivation of the science of Natural History, and which shall be approved by the Overseers of Harvard College, and the President and Council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, shall have the same force and effect as if part of the original foundation.

The foregoing Foundation and Rules having been accepted by the Corporation and Overseers, and by the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, the Institution was begun and the first Professor appointed in the year 1805.

On the decease of the first Professor, in October 1822, it being found expedient that the income of the funds should be applied for the present to make good the capital stock originally destined to a Professor, which capital stock had become impaired; and also to put in complete repair the edifices and fences, and to furnish the garden with plants, the Corporation, at the instance of the Visitors, forbore to fill the vacant chair. The third article of chapter second was altered so as to leave the corporation the power of delaying to choose a successor, till requested to do it by the Visitors. The establishment was committed to a Curator with two of the Visitors.

The Curator has the same duties in respect to the supervision of the garden, as are allotted by the statutes to the Professor.

He is also to deliver lectures on Botany to such Students as may attend upon him under the regulations made by the Corporation, receiving such gratuities from his pupils as that Board may authorize.

Massachusetts Professor of Natural History.

Inaugurated			Died
1805	William Dandridge Peck.	-	1822
1823	Thomas Nuttall, <i>Curator.</i>		

BOYLSTON PROFESSOR OF RHETORICK AND ORATORY.

An Extract from the Will of Nicholas Boylston, Esq.

I GIVE and bequeath unto the President and Fellows of Harvard College in Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, lawful money, and order that the same be put out at interest on good security, and that the whole income and interest thereof be forever applied to the support and maintenance of some well qualified person who shall be elected by the President and Fellows of said College for the time being, and approved of by the Overseers of said College to be the Professor of Rhetorick and Oratory, who shall receive the whole benefit or income of this Donation if he discharges the duties of his profession and office, according to such rules and directions as shall be appointed and established by said President and Fellows, with the consent of the said Overseers of said College. And I direct that such Professor shall be removed by the President and Fellows with the consent of the Overseers, in case he shall be guilty of any immoralities, or in their judgment not qualified for such a place. And it is my Will, that as soon as may be after my decease, (or upon the removal of any such Professor upon this foundation,) the said President and Fellows proceed to the choice of some

proper person for the office and trust, he to be approved of and confirmed by the said Overseers; and if said Overseers shall apprehend any unreasonable delay by the President and Fellows in this matter, in such case I hereby empower them to proceed by themselves in the choice and appointment of a suitable, well qualified person aforesaid. It is also my Will, that all the income of this Donation during the time the Professorship may be necessarily vacant, shall be added to the capital sum, for the better support and encouragement of succeeding Professors; and I order my executors to pay the aforesaid sum of one thousand five hundred pounds to the Treasurer of said College within six months after my decease.

(Paid February 11, 1772.)

The fund thus given was put at interest, and was applied to its object in 1806. The first Professor was then appointed, and a body of directions and statutes was made by the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, subject to such alterations, additions, and amendments, as should be found expedient.

It is made the duty of the Professor "to instruct the Students of the several Classes in the nature, excellence, and acquisition of the important arts of Rhetorick, in its most extended and comprehensive sense, in the theory and practice of writing and speaking well, that is, with method, elegance, harmony, dignity, and energy. This instruction shall be given in public and private lectures."

The Lectures and Exercises of the Boylston Professor are as follows:—

1. *Declamation*.—He hears the Seniors and Juniors declaim once a week in publick; the Sophomores once a week, unless they write or translate; the Freshmen, once a week, in reading the Rhetorical Grammar, or in declamation.

He attends the rehearsals previous to Exhibition and

Commencement, making remarks on pronunciation, emphasis, and gesture, as the performances of those who speak or read suggest.

2. He has (1) Exercises in *Composition* with the three upper Classes, each Student being required to present a theme once a fortnight for his inspection and criticism.

(2.) The performances of the Students for public occasions are submitted to him for correction.

(3.) He has a *recitation* with the Sophomores in Blair's Rhetorick (unabridged) on five days of the week, during the second or Spring term.

3. A course of publick *Lectures* is delivered to the Juniors in the third term.

The general subjects are,

The uses, objects, and dangers of criticism.

The right selection and use of words.

The structure of sentences.

The true character of eloquence.

The different kinds of eloquence in ancient and modern times.

The motives and helps to its cultivation.

The course is to be enlarged in the critical department.

Professors of Rhetorick and Oratory.

Inaugurated				Died or resigned
1806	John Quincy Adams	-	-	1809
1809	Joseph McKean	-	-	1818
1819	Edward Tyrrel Channing			

COLLEGE PROFESSOR* OF LOGICK AND METAPHYSICKS.

THE office of permanent Tutor was established in the College, A. D. 1800. The General Court, by an act passed in that year, authorized the President and

* See Appendix B.

Fellows, with the approbation of the Overseers, to apply the sum of two hundred pounds, payable annually to the College by the proprietors of West Boston Bridge towards the support of one or more Permanent Tutors in the University.

The Tutor in the above branches, to which Ethicks was then joined, was appointed to this situation at that time,* and in 1810, he was made College Professor of Logick, Ethicks, and Metaphysicks, being subject to the duties before required of him by law, but entitled to such exemptions, and liable to such further duties as might be determined by the Corporation with the approbation of the Overseers.

It is the province of this Professor to conduct the instruction in Logick and Intellectual Philosophy ; to which Moral Philosophy, Civil Polity, and Political Economy are added during the vacancy of the Alford Professorship. He reads lectures introductory to each branch of instruction committed to him, and a brief course on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

College Professor of Logick and Metaphysicks.

Inaugurated

1810 Levi Hedge.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR OF GREEK.

THIS office was established, and the officer appointed by a vote of the Corporation, passed Sept. 12, and approved by the Overseers, Oct. 12, 1815, as follows :—

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, September 12, 1815.

Voted, That the Rev. John Snelling Popkin, D. D. be appointed " College Professor of Greek," to perform such of the duties heretofore performed by the College

* A portion of the income from the Bridge was, in 1803, set apart as an accumulating fund for the support of a second Permanent Tutor.

Professor and the Tutor of Greek, as shall be determined ; he to hold his office by the same tenure, generally, as the permanent Professors of the University, with the same compensation, if the whole of the duty above mentioned be performed by him.

College Professor of Greek.

Inaugurated

1815 John Snelling Popkin.

ELIOT PROFESSOR OF GREEK LITERATURE.

IN April, A. D. 1814, a gentleman,* through one of the Corporation, made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to endow a Professorship of Greek in the University ; the statutes to be made and a Professor to be chosen and introduced into office within a convenient time. In the beginning of the next year, the following Rules and Statutes were approved by the Founder, and were enacted by the Corporation and Overseers.

Rules and Statutes of the Professorship of Greek Literature in Harvard College.

CHAPTER I.

The Foundation of the Professorship.

The sum given as aforesaid, shall be managed and invested by the President and Fellows, for the time being, and the income be applied by them for the support of a Professor of the Greek language and of Greek literature in the University at Cambridge, who shall be called "the Professor of Greek Literature ;" provided, that the Corporation may give another name to the Professor, but not that of the Founder, except with his express consent.

* After his decease, January 18, 1820, announced to be Samuel Eliot, Esq.

CHAPTER II.

Election of the Professor.

1. The first Professor and his successor shall be elected by the President and Fellows, and the election approved by the Overseers of Harvard College. The Professor shall be a Master of Arts, of the Christian Protestant Religion, and shall bear the character of a learned, pious, and honest man.

2. When, after the election of the first Professor, there shall be a vacancy in the office, a successor shall be appointed and introduced into the office within one year after such vacancy shall happen.

3. The Professor after his election, and before he enters on the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe a declaration before the President and Fellows, that he believes in the Christian religion, and has a firm persuasion of its truth, and that he is in principle a Protestant; that he will with diligence and fidelity discharge the duties of his office according to these statutes, and such other statutes and laws as are or may be made by the College legislature, not repugnant thereunto; that he will labour to advance the interests of general science and literature; that by his example, as well as otherwise, he will endeavour to encourage and promote true piety, and all the Christian virtues; and that he will at all times consult the good of his pupils, and of the College in every respect.

4. The Professor shall hold his office by the same tenure generally, as the other Professors upon foundations; he shall be subject to removal, for any just and sufficient cause, by the President and Fellows, the Overseers consenting thereto; provided, that in case of the removal of a Professor on this foundation for incapacity after his election, and from no fault of his own, the President and Fellows of said College shall have a right to make such provision for his support, not from the

fund or income of the Professorship, but out of the unappropriated funds of the College, as they shall see fit.

CHAPTER III.

The Duties of the Professor.

1. It shall be the duty of the Professor to cultivate and promote the knowledge of the Greek Language and of Greek Literature. He shall give publick and private lectures, as the Corporation may determine, on the genius, structure, characteristicks, and excellencies of the Greek language in the purest age of the language, and in the period succeeding, not neglecting the state of it in modern times ; on the principal Greek authors, taking notice of the Greek Fathers and ecclesiastical writers ; and on the interpretation of the Septuagint Version, and of the Greek New Testament, especially so far as such interpretation may be aided by a knowledge of Greek.

2. The Professor shall point out the best course of reading and study, for those who would become versed in Grecian literature.

3. To ascertain and promote the improvement of his pupils, the Professor shall statedly or frequently examine them on the topicks treated in his publick lectures, proposing questions to be answered orally, or in writing, as he shall see fit.

4. The Professor shall give private lectures or exercises to such of the graduates and undergraduates, as may come under his care, in which he shall assign portions of Greek authors to be studied by the pupils. In these exercises it will be his duty to explain and illustrate the work under consideration ; to observe the sentiments, spirit, style, and general execution ; the imagery and rhetorical beauties ; that the University may send out alumni, who possess a discriminating knowledge of the renowned productions of Grecian authors, and the powers of the Grecian language.

5. The number and order of the lectures and exercises to be given by the Professor, and the description of students, graduates, and undergraduates, who shall receive his instruction, shall be the subjects of particular regulation by the College law from time to time, as occasion may invite or require.

6. It shall be in the power of the President and Fellows of the University to annex to the Greek Professorship aforesaid, any duties not included in the preceding outline; provided, that such duties shall only extend to instruction in the Greek language or Greek literature, or in sacred criticism, so far as it is connected with a knowledge of Greek.

The Eliot Professor delivers to the Senior Class regularly a course of lectures on the History of Greek Literature, and occasionally a course on Antiquities in general; the attendance on which last is voluntary.

Eliot Professor of Greek Literature.

Inaugurated

1815 Edward Everett.

After the death of Samuel Eliot, Esq. in 1820, his name was annexed to the Professorship.

ROYALL PROFESSOR OF LAW.

THE fund appropriated to this Professorship accrues from the bequests of Isaac Royall, Esq. made in his Will, dated May 26, 1773, and in the Codicil to his Will dated November 30, 1779. He devised and bequeathed to the Corporation of Harvard College certain lands, "to sell the same and put the money out to interest, the income to be appropriated towards endowing a Professor of Laws, or a Professor of Physick and Anatomy, whichever they shall judge to be most for the benefit of said College."

In the autumn of 1815, it was determined to establish a Professorship of Law agreeably to the foregoing Will, and, in the Spring following, the Statutes and Rules were enacted, and the Professor introduced.

Statutes of the Professorship of Law in Harvard University.

1. For the present, and so long as the principal support of the Professor shall be derived from the fund bequeathed by the late Hon. Isaac Royall, Esquire, the Professor shall be entitled, "Royall Professor of Law;" but the Corporation reserve to themselves the right, with the assent of the Overseers, to change the title of said Professor, whenever and as soon as any such additions shall be made to the aforesaid fund, as to render the sum bequeathed by the aforesaid Royall the smaller part of the whole foundation, or for any other good and sufficient reason not repugnant to the Will of the said Royall.

2. The said Professor of Law shall be elected in the same manner in which other officers of the College are chosen, and shall hold his office during good behaviour; but the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, may at any time remove him for any cause, which they may deem just and sufficient.

3. The said Professor shall enjoy all the privileges and the rank, which appertain of right to the other Professors in the College; but he shall not be obliged to reside in the town of Cambridge, nor shall be called upon to take any part in the Immediate Government of the College, unless required so to do by the Corporation and Overseers; he shall, however, when requested by the Corporation, give his opinion on any questions of Law immediately affecting the College, provided the delivery of such opinion shall not interfere with the said Professor's other duties.

4. The said Professor shall enjoy all the authority while delivering his lectures to the Students, as to the preservation of order and decorum and the regulation of the deportment of the Students, which other Professors are entitled to exercise ; and for any indecorum during his exercises, or insult offered to him, the Students shall be subject to such penalties as are provided in like cases as to the other officers of the College ; which penalties it shall be the duty of the Immediate Government, after due examination, to apply.

5. The said Professor shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, subscribe these statutes, as well as the usual declaration prescribed in such cases to other Professors.

6. The course of lectures shall be delivered in some of the College publick rooms, and shall consist of not less than fifteen ; and, until further order, the same shall be attended only by the Senior Class among the undergraduates ; but the officers of the College, including the Overseers and Corporation, together with all resident graduates, shall have a right to attend the said lectures gratis. It shall also be lawful for the said Professor to admit any other persons, not resident at the College, on such terms and conditions as shall to the said Professor seem proper ; provided, that such arrangements be made as to numbers and seats at the lectures as may consist with the suitable accommodation of the members of the College who attend.

7. It shall be the duty of the said Professor to exhibit, in a course of lectures, the theory of Law in its most comprehensive sense ; the principles and practical operation of the Constitution and Government of the United States and of this Commonwealth ; a history of the Jurisprudence of this State under the Colonial and Provincial, as well as under the present Government ; an explanation of the principles of the Common Law of England, the mode of its introduction into this country, and the sources and reasons of its obligation therein ; also its

various modifications by usage, judicial decision, and statute ; and, generally, those topics connected with law as a science, which will best lead the minds of the Students to such inquiries and researches, as will qualify them to become useful and distinguished supporters of our free systems of government, as well as able and honourable advocates of the rights of the citizens. And it shall be in the power of the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, to vary, modify, enlarge, or wholly change the above course, and to prescribe any other duties not inconsistent with the general principles on which such a Professorship is founded.

Royall Professor of Law.

Inaugurated

1816 Isaac Parker.

SMITH PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH
LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Extract from the Will of Abiel Smith, Esq.

“ I give to the Harvard University at Cambridge the nominal sum of twenty thousand dollars, in the three per cent. funded stock of the United States, as a fund, the interest or income to be appropriated to the maintenance and support of a Teacher or Professor of the French, or French and Spanish languages, at said University, either singly or in company with any other fund, which may be given or appropriated to the same purpose.”

“ And if my estate should be sufficient at the time of my decease, I give to the Harvard University at Cambridge, the further sum of ten thousand dollars to be used as a fund for the same purposes as prescribed in my bequest heretofore made in this Instrument to said University.”

In 1816, the two bequests above mentioned having been received, it was determined that the endowment should be applied in part to pay the expense of private instruction and recitation in the French and Spanish Languages, and in part to the support of a Professor who should give lectures on the Literature, as well as Languages of those nations.

The foundation and rules were made and the Professor chosen in 1817.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, 30th June, 1817, the following votes were passed.

1. There shall be established at the University a Professor on the foundation made by the late Abiel Smith, Esq.

2. The Professor shall be styled Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literature.

3. The Professor, after his election, and before he enters on the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe a declaration and promise of the tenor required of other Professors on foundations.

4. The Smith Professor shall hold his office by the same tenure generally, as the other Professors on foundations, and shall be subject to removal by the President and Fellows for any cause by them deemed just and sufficient, the Overseers consenting thereto.

5. The Professor shall give lectures and exercises in one or both the departments committed to him, in such mode, at such times, and to such persons as shall be determined by the College laws from time to time, and shall receive for his services one thousand dollars annually from the income of the late Mr. Smith's bequest.

6. The first Smith Professor shall be Professor of Belles Lettres, with authority to give instruction in publick and private lectures in this department, to such members of the College as may attend upon him, on such conditions, and for such fees, as may be determined ; but with no regular salary stipulated by the College, except

that the College will insert and collect in the quarter bills the dues to the Professor from his pupils and the attendants on his lectures.

7. The Professor holding these two offices shall not be required to be resident, unless a stated salary shall be annexed to said offices, which, in the opinion of the Corporation, shall make the requisition of such residence reasonable ; and, in such case, the Professor shall have no more prerogative in respect to fees for his instruction, than the Corporation shall deem expedient.

A course of lectures is annually delivered by the Smith Professor in the publick rooms of the College to the Seniors, conformably to the foregoing regulations.

Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literature, and Professor of Belles Lettres.

Inaugurated

1817 George Ticknor.

An Instructor in French and Spanish was at the same time established by the aid of Mr. Smith's bequest.

He is to give lessons in both languages, in one term on three days, and in the other two terms on not less than two days in each week, to such Students as wish to attend him at private hours out of either of the classes, and to those Juniors who choose to study French and Spanish instead of Hebrew.

Instructor.

Appointed

1817 Francis Sales.

RUMFORD PROFESSOR.

BENJAMIN COUNT RUMFORD, by his Will registered at Paris in 1814, bequeathed to the University as follows :—" I give and bequeath to the University of

Cambridge in the State of Massachusetts in North America, my native country, one thousand dollars per annum forever, for the purpose of founding under the direction and government of the Corporation, Overseers, and Governors of that University, a new Institution and Professorship, in order to teach by regular courses of academical and public lectures, accompanied with proper experiments, the Utility of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences, for the Improvement of the Useful Arts, and for the extension of the industry, prosperity, happiness, and wellbeing of Society." In the same instrument he gave also for the same object the reversion of certain other sums.

The money accruing to the University from this bequest, by the care of the gentlemen who acted in behalf of the Corporation co-operating with the attention and fidelity of the executors, being placed to the credit of the University in the French funds, the Corporation proceeded to establish the Professorship by enacting, with the assent of the Overseers, the following Rules and Statutes :—

Rules and Statutes of the Rumford Professorship.

CHAPTER I.

Election of the Professor and his Tenure of Office.

1. The Professor shall be called the Rumford Professor in the University of Cambridge.

2. The first Professor and his successors shall be elected by the President and Fellows, and the election be approved by the Overseers of Harvard College. The Professor shall be a Master of Arts, and shall bear the character of a man of science, piety, and good morals.

3. The Professor after his election, and before he enters on the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe a declaration similar to the declarations required of the Medical Professors.

4. The Professor shall hold his office by the same tenure generally, as the other Professors on foundations, and shall be subject to removal by the President and Fellows, for any cause by them deemed just and sufficient, the Overseers consenting thereto.

CHAPTER II.

The Duties of the Professor.

1. It shall be the duty of the Professor to execute the Will of the founder, his bequest being made for the “purpose of founding under the direction and management of the Corporation, Overseers, and Governors of the University, a new Institution and Professorship, in order to teach, by regular courses of academical and publick lectures, accompanied with proper experiments, the Utility of the Physical and Mathematical Sciences, for the improvement of the Useful Arts, and for the extension of the industry, prosperity, happiness, and well-being of society.”

2. In pursuance of this general design of the founder, it shall be the duty of the Professor to explain, and, as far as may be, to elucidate by demonstrations and experiments, the manner in which the Mathematical and Physical Sciences are, or have been actually applied to the Arts, and to the purposes of life; to describe, with illustrations by the exhibition of experiments and models, valuable improvements, inventions, and discoveries, not generally known or introduced into use; to engage as opportunity or occasion may suggest, or the Corporation may point out, in particular investigations for making discoveries relating to the theory or practice of the Useful Arts, and for ascertaining the value of proposed improvements, communicating the results of his inquiries, examinations, and experiments in his lectures, or from the press.

3. It will be the duty of the Professor to point out the sources of information on the various subjects comprised in the general design of the Rumford Professorship, and which subjects may not be particularly displayed and treated in the lectures of the Professor.

4. He shall annually, at assigned periods, direct the attention of his hearers and the publick to the valuable discoveries and inventions, which have been offered to the world in the year preceding, and shall point out the most prominent objects of attention and inquiry in philosophical, agricultural, and economical subjects, which may be prevalent.

5. In the course of his lectures, he shall take due notice of the labours and services of the Founder in this department of knowledge, and the important results of his researches and experiments. And the Professor shall generally perform such duties relative to the objects of the Professorship, as the Corporation, with the consent of the Overseers, shall from time to time prescribe.

6. The time, the particular subjects, and the number of the Professor's lectures, the manner of giving them, the persons who shall have a right to attend, with the terms and conditions, shall be under the direction of the Corporation.

The Corporation proceeded, with the assent of the Overseers, to elect Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Rumford Professor.

Before his acceptance, it was agreed as follows:—

1. That the income of the legacy of Count Rumford should be the Professor's allowance from the University.

2. That the course of instruction should be so regulated as not to require his residence at Cambridge.

3. That the expenses of apparatus and materials for experiments should be sustained by the University.

According to the rules prescribed, the Rumford Professor delivers, annually, at Cambridge, a course of public Experimental Lectures, beginning on the first Wednesday in April, and continuing three times a week until the Seniors leave College, in the middle of July.

The lectures are open to the Senior Class, to the Graduates and Government of the College, and to any other persons not connected with the College who may choose to attend.

The subjects of these lectures consist chiefly of illustrations of the application of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, and parts of the Mathematicks, to the Useful Arts, and to objects of productive industry.

Heads of the Course of Lectures delivered at Cambridge by the Rumford Professor.

1. *Of the Materials used in the Arts.*—Including stone, bricks, cements, woods, metals, flexible fibres and textures, &c. &c. Their several natures, qualities, and aptitude for particular purposes.

2. *Moving Forces used in the Arts.*—Animals and men, water, wind, steam, gunpowder, &c. Demonstrative description of the steam engine.

3. *Arts of Building.*—Of foundations, columns, walls, lintels, arches, domes, roofs, windows, chimneys, &c. Of Grecian, Roman and Gothic architecture, with the characteristic and technical terms of each.

4. *Arts of Heating and Ventilation.*—Of the economy of dwelling-houses; of chimneys, fireplaces, stoves, furnaces, air-flues. Laws of the communication of heat. Nature of fuel, and its different varieties.

5. *Arts of Locomotion.*—Locomotive mechanism in animals. Mechanism of wheel-carriages. Of roads, pavements, railways, bridges. Of sailing and rowing. Of canals. Diving Bell. Aerostation.

6. *Elements of Machinery.*—Modes of communicating, accelerating, reversing, multiplying, and varying

motion. Of wheels, axles, pinions, tooth work, pullies, racks, camms, cranks, &c. Of fly wheels. Of friction.

7. *Arts of Horology*.—Hour glass, clepsydra, sundial, watches, clocks, &c.

8. *Arts of Texture*.—Preparation of flexible fibres. Of twisting, spinning, weaving, &c. with their machinery. Of felting and paper-making.

9. *Arts of Metallurgy*.—Melting, alloying, tempering, annealing, forging, welding, soldering, stamping, coining, &c.

10. *Arts of Vitrification*.—Manufacture of glass. Siliceous, alkaline, and metallic ingredients. Of melting, blowing, casting, tempering, colouring; cutting, grinding, polishing.

11. *Arts of Induration by Heat*.—Of bricks and terra cotta. Manufacture of pottery and porcelain. Siliceous and argillaceous ingredients. Of turning, moulding, casting, burning, glazing, enamelling, colouring, &c.

12. *Arts of Sculpture, Modelling, and Casting*.—Mechanical processes of sculpture. Of modelling. Of casting. Of moulds. Preparation and consolidation of plaster.

13. *Art of Writing*.—History of writing on wood, metals, stones, papyrus, parchment, paper. Stylus, calamus, pencils, pens, ink, &c.

14. *Arts of Printing*.—Cutting and casting of types. Of type metal. Mechanical processes of printing. Printer's press. Stereotype printing. Printing by machinery. Correcting the press. History of printing.

15. *Arts of Drawing and Painting*.—Philosophical principles of perspective, of light and shade, of colouring. Nature of colouring substances. Painting in water, in oil, in wax, in fresco, in distemper.

16. *Arts of Engraving and Lithography*.—Engraving on copper and other metals. Engraver's instruments. Line engraving, stippling, etching, mezzotinto, aquatinta, &c. Of the rolling press. Of wood engravings.

Of coloured engravings. Of lithography, its principles and processes.

To illustrate the foregoing lectures, the Professor makes use of an extensive apparatus of models, machines, instruments, and specimens.

Rumford Professor.

Inaugurated

1816 Jacob Bigelow.

ALFORD PROFESSOR OF NATURAL RELIGION, MORAL
PHILOSOPHY, AND CIVIL POLITY.

PARTICULAR appropriation of the monies paid out of the estate of the late Hon. John Alford of Charlestown, Esquire, by the Hon. Edmund Trowbridge, Esquire, and Richard Cary, Esquire, executors of his last will and testament.

Know all men, that whereas we, Edmund Trowbridge of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, and Richard Cary of Charlestown in said county, Esquire, executors of the last will and testament of the Hon. John Alford, late of Charlestown aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, did, at several times between the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1765, and the first day of June A. D. 1782, put into the Treasury of Harvard College in Cambridge, thirteen hundred and sixty-two pounds, eight shillings, and five pence, lawful money, part of the said Alford's estate, to be by their Treasurer let out and kept upon interest, and the growing interest added to the principal yearly, until such a capital should be raised, as that the interest thereof would be sufficient to support in said College a Professor of some particular science of publick utility, and then to be regularly appropriated to that use; and whereas by reason of the late war, and the evils that attended it, this is not yet done, and there

is no probability of such a capital being so raised during our lives :

We do therefore now appropriate the said thirteen hundred and sixty-two pounds, eight shillings, and five pence, and the interest thereof in the said Treasury, to and for the support of a Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, in the said College forever, whose principal duty it shall be by lectures and private instruction to demonstrate the existence of a Deity or First Cause, to prove and illustrate his essential attributes, both natural and moral, to evince and explain his providence and government, together with the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments ; also to deduce and enforce the obligations which man is under to his Maker, and the duties which he owes him, resulting from the perfections of the Deity, and from his own rational nature ; together with the most important duties of social life ; resulting from the several relations which men mutually bear to each other ; and likewise the several duties which respect ourselves, founded not only in our own interest, but also in the will of God ; interspersing the whole with remarks, shewing the coincidence between the doctrines of Revelation and the dictates of reason, in these important points ; and lastly, notwithstanding this coincidence, to state the absolute necessity and vast utility of a Divine Revelation.

He shall also read a distinct course of lectures upon that branch of Moral Philosophy which respects the Application of the Law of Nature to Nations and their relative rights and duties ; and also, on the absolute necessity of civil government in some form, and the reciprocal rights and duties of magistrates and of the people, resulting from the social compact ; and also on the various forms of government which have existed or may exist in the world, pointing out their respective advantages and disadvantages, and what form of government is best adapted to promote to greatest happiness of mankind.

And to the end that a regular and systematical divis-

ion of the foregoing subjects, and of all the other branches of science, which come under this Institution, may be had and preserved, as well as a due proportion of time devoted to each, it is declared, that the said Professor shall be under the control of the President, Fellows, and Overseers of the said College, who may from time to time give such directions relative thereto, as they shall judge fit and proper, and as shall be consistent with the rules and orders of this Institution.

The said Professor shall read his lectures on Natural Religion to all the four classes of undergraduates ; those on Moral Philosophy, to the two Junior classes ; and those on Civil Polity to the Senior class only ; provided nevertheless, that the Officers of the College, and resident Graduates, as likewise such other gentlemen as the Corporation shall permit, shall have a right to attend all or any of the lectures aforementioned.

Such Professor shall be chosen by the President and Fellows, and approved by the Overseers of the said College, when there shall in their judgment be a sufficient fund for his support, raised either in the manner aforesaid, or for the present with the assistance of the College or otherwise, until he can properly be supported in the manner first proposed. But notwithstanding such temporary assistance, the said John Alford, Esq. shall be deemed and considered as the Founder of this Professorship, and the Professor shall be called the Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity.

And we do hereby institute and appoint, that the said Professor shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, be elected by the President and Fellows, and approved by the Overseers of the the said College ; that he shall be a Master of Arts, and bear the character of a learned, pious, and honest man ; that he shall be at all times under the care and inspection of the said President, Fellows, and Overseers, who shall order and appoint the times and places for reading his publick and private lectures, and see that the Professor duly attend

the business of his office, and faithfully discharge the trust aforesaid, reposed in him ; and as a regular and faithful discharge thereof will be sufficient to employ his whole time and thoughts, he shall not, while he holds the said office, be a pastor or teacher of any church or congregation, or an instructor in any other science ; that the said Professor shall hold his office during his good behaviour, and that he be removable from it by the said President, Fellows, and Overseers, for want of ability to execute the trust, or for misbehaviour in the office, or for immoral and scandalous behaviour out of it.

That the Professor, on the day of his Inauguration, shall, in the presence of the President, Fellows, and Overseers of the said College, profess and declare himself to be of the Protestant Reformed Religion, and a member of a Protestant church, and shall promise to discharge with diligence and fidelity, the sacred trust aforesaid reposed in him ; that he will endeavour, as well by his example as otherwise, to encourage and promote virtue, true religion, and piety ; and that he will religiously observe the aforesaid Institutes of the Founder of this Professorship.

That upon the death or removal of a Professor, the vacancy shall be filled up by the President, Fellows, and Overseers (in the same manner as the former Professor was appointed) with a person in all respects qualified for the office, and prepared as aforesaid to execute it.

Witness our hands and seals this eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1789.

EDMUND TROWBRIDGE, [L. s.]

RICHARD CARY, [L. s.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of

JOHN FOXCROFT,
JAMES FILLEBROWN, } by the said Trowbridge.

DAVID DEVONS,
SAMUEL CARY, } by Richard Cary, Esq.

In conformity to the foregoing Institution a Professor was chosen, A. D. 1817, and he proceeded to execute the duties of his office by giving Private and Publick Lectures as prescribed by law, till incapacitated for service by the disease which closed his valued life in 1822. The income of the foundation not being sufficient for the adequate support of a Professor, the choice of a successor has been postponed, to give time for the accumulation of the fund.

Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity.

Inaugurated					Died
1817	Levi Frisbie	-	-	-	1822

UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF LAW.

THIS Professorship was established May 14, 1817, with a view to the Law School, which was soon after opened at Cambridge under the patronage of the University, and the Statutes were enacted as follows :

1. Some Counsellor, learned in the law, shall be elected, to be denominated " University Professor of Law," who shall reside in Cambridge, and open and keep a school for the instruction of Graduates of this, or any other University, and of such others, as, according to the rules of admission as attornies, may be admitted after five years' study in the office of some counsellor.

2. It shall be the duty of this officer, with the advice of the Royall Professor of Law, to prescribe a course of study, to examine and confer with the Students upon the subjects of their studies, and to read lectures to them appropriate to the course of their studies, and their advancement in the science, and generally to act the part of a Tutor to them in such manner as will best improve their minds and assist their acquisitions.

3. The compensation for this instruction is to be derived from the Students ; and a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars a year shall be paid by each one attaching himself to the school ; but this sum shall be subject to be reduced hereafter by the Corporation, if in their judgment the emolument of the school shall make such reduction reasonable, and consistent with the interests of the establishment.

4. The Students shall have access to the College Library, on such terms as the Government of the University shall prescribe ; and a complete law library be obtained for their use, as soon as means for that purpose may be found.

5. The Students shall be permitted to board in Commons, on the same terms as the other members of the College, and such accommodation shall be afforded them in respect to lodging-rooms, as may consist with the urgent claims of the existing establishment.

6. As an excitement to diligence and good conduct, a degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be instituted at the University, to be conferred on such Students as shall have remained at least eighteen months at the University School, and passed the residue of their noviciate in the office of some counsellor of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, or who shall have remained three years in the school, or, if not a Graduate of any College, five years, provided the Professor having charge of the same shall continue to be a practitioner in the Supreme Judicial Court.

7. The Students shall have the privilege of attending the Lectures of the Royall Professor of Law free of expense, and shall have access to the other lectures of the University usually allowed to be attended by resident Graduates, without charge, or for such reasonable compensation as the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, shall determine.

8. The Law Students shall give bonds for the payment of the College dues, including the charge of the

Professor for instruction, which shall be inserted in the quarter bills, and collected by the College officer; and the sums received for instruction shall, when received, be paid over by said officer to the Professor.

9. The Law Students shall be on the same footing generally, in respect to privileges, duties, and observance of all College regulations, as by the laws pertain to Resident Graduates.

At a subsequent meeting of the Corporation it was agreed, that the Steward should pay to the Professor quarterly the sums charged in the quarter bills to Law Students, the Professor to be accountable for any ultimate loss.

It was voted also to afford two rooms in College House No. 2, for the use of the Professor and for the Law Library, free of rent.

The Professor gives lectures, and attends to dissertations written by the Students on the subjects of their studies.

University Professor of Law.

Inaugurated

1817 Asahel Stearns.

DEXTER PROFESSOR OF SACRED LITERATURE.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Esq. by his Will dated February 12, 1799, and Codicils dated 1802 and 1809, bequeathed \$5000, "to be applied *solely* and *entirely* to the promoting of a critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, under the management and direction of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in conjunction with five associates to be by them elected, to consist of three clerical and two lay gentlemen.

In the year 1811, in compliance with the design of the foregoing bequest, the Trustees established the office of Dexter Lecturer. The gentleman first chosen to this office was arrested in his preparation for the duties of his appointment by untimely death, and his next successor in the place found his health insufficient for undertaking the service. The gentleman then chosen delivered courses of lectures in 1815 and 1816.

On the 17th of November, 1818, the Corporation, with a view to increase the means of Theological education by additional Professors, "voted, that meetings of the Trustees of the Society for promoting Theological Education at the University, and also of the Trustees of the Dexter Fund, be called, in order that it may be ascertained how far those Boards respectively may be ready to concur with the Corporation in measures relative to the object above stated."

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Society for promoting Theological Education at Harvard University, December 8, 1818, it was voted,

"That this Board will appropriate a portion of the funds at its disposal not exceeding seven hundred and forty dollars annually, to enable the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, to establish an additional Professor in the Faculty of Theology in the University, whose attention shall be given, free of expense, to the meritorious Students in Theology of limited means, resident at the University, and also to such other Students of Theology as the Corporation shall permit or require to attend upon his instructions on such terms as that Board shall prescribe.

"His instruction shall comprehend the several branches of Sacred Literature (or scriptural criticism,) excepting such branch or branches as he may be authorized to omit, as being comprised in the instruction given by some other Professor or Instructor in the College.

"The Professor, as the Corporation from time to time may prescribe or authorize, shall give instruction by

private and public lectures, with the occasional examination of the Students and requisition of exercises and compositions ; provided, that he deliver public lectures not less than twice in each term,* on which he shall examine the Theological Students ; provided also, that he have a private lecture not less than three times a week in term-time, said lecture to be precomposed or conducted in the manner pointed out in the plan of instruction for the Theological Seminary communicated to this Board in the year 1816.”

“At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dexter Fund, May 15, 1818, voted ;

“That if the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, shall deem it expedient to establish a Professor of Biblical Criticism, or Sacred Literature, they be authorized to appropriate towards the payment of his salary the income of the Dexter Fund ; provided, that the Professor shall be denominated Dexter Professor, and that a sum not less than one thousand dollars from the said Fund shall be put at interest, subject to the disposal of the Trustees.”

The foundation of this Professorship being thus laid, the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, enacted the Statutes. By these, the Professor is to perform such duties in the Theological Institution of the University as may from time to time be assigned by the Corporation, including those specified by the Trustees of the Society above named. He is to have the privileges

* At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Trustees of the Society for promoting Theological Education at Harvard University, August 10, 1820.

Whereas by the Statutes of the Dexter Professorship, established in concurrence with the Corporation and the Trustees of the Dexter Fund by this Board, the Dexter Professor is required to give not less than two public lectures each term ; and whereas the Professor has requested that, when he shall find it convenient, he may be permitted to give the number of lectures thus required, consecutively, in any single term,

Voted, that his request be granted.

and powers pertaining to the Professors of the College generally, and to make the usual promises and engagements.

The Professor was chosen and introduced into office August, A. D. 1819.

His duties as an Instructor are confined to the Graduates, Students of Theology ; he superintends the three Classes of such Students in the critical study of the New Testament ; hears them read dissertations on subjects of Theology, on which he remarks ; examines them regularly in some book explaining the rules of interpretation, and attends on one evening in the week to the delivery of sermons by the Students ; and delivers biennially to the two older Classes, a course of Lectures on the interpretation of the New Testament.

Dexter Lecturers upon Sacred Literature.

Appointed		Died or resigned
1811	Joseph Stevens Buckminster	- 1812
1812	William Ellery Channing	- 1813
1813	Andrews Norton	- - - 1819

Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature.

Inaugurated	
1819	Andrews Norton.

PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

IN the month of January 1821, a Professorship of Mineralogy and Geology was instituted, several friends of the University having proffered an annual subscription for three years in aid of the design.

It was made the duty of the Professor to attend to the preservation and disposition and increase of the Mineral Cabinet ; to give publick and private instruction in Geology at the University, and, after the ensuing year, to deliver at Cambridge, the course on Chemistry,

before assigned to the Erving Professor of Chemistry.

The Professor of Mineralogy having relinquished his office in the autumn of the next following year, the foregoing duties have recently been assigned to a gentleman as Lecturer in Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, who is to reside at Cambridge.

Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

Appointed

1821 Joseph Green Cogswell

-

-

Resigned

1822

1824 John White Webster, *Lecturer.*

OF OTHER OFFICERS NOT ON FOUNDATIONS, AND
SEVERAL GENERAL REGULATIONS AND STATUTES.*

1. "The Executive Government of the College is vested in the President, Professors, Tutors, Librarian, Regent, and Proctors, who shall severally exercise such powers and perform such duties, as have been or shall be assigned to them by the Corporation and Overseers."

2. "The President, the Professors not exempted by the tenure of their offices, and the Tutors, with the other officers at any time designated, constitute the Immediate Government of the University."

3. "The several officers in their individual capacity, or as members of the Immediate Government, are to exert their authority and influence in maintaining discipline, and promoting virtue, piety, and good learning in the Society; to notice and punish violations of the laws; to refer offences, exceeding the power of a single officer to punish, to the Immediate Government, and to afford the President and Government their information, advice, and co-operation."

* See MS Laws of College, respecting duties and compensations; also printed laws, ed. 1790, 1798, 1807, 1814, 1816, and 1820.

4. "The President is to reside constantly at Cambridge. The Professors, unless specially exempted, are to reside constantly at Cambridge; having chambers in the College, or dwelling near it. The Tutors, the Librarian, the Regent, and the Proctors, shall have chambers in the College. The officers living in the College are to be in Commons, unless exempted, in case of sickness, by vote of the Corporation, and in other cases by the Corporation with the assent of the Overseers.

5. "The Tutors* shall be chosen for a term not exceeding three years, at the expiration of which a new election shall be made by the Corporation and presented to the Overseers for their acceptance."

6. The Librarian, chosen in like manner for three years, shall have like power and authority as the Tutors, and act with the Immediate Government.

7. The Regent, Proctors, and Assistant Librarian, shall exercise the same inspection and authority as a parietal Tutor. The Regent is to make up the quarter bills, and also to keep the book of absences.

8. "Whereas it is inexpedient, on divers accounts, that any Class should make presents to any one in the instruction or government of the College, it is expected, that the President, Professors, Tutors, and Librarian, discourage any attempt to make and absolutely decline accepting any such presents."

9. "No person shall sustain any office in the executive part of the Government of the College, who has the pastoral care of a church, or who holds any civil office, except the office of justice of the peace; and whoever shall accept such pastoral care, or any civil office, except that of justice of the peace, shall be considered as resigning his place at College, and the same shall be void, and a new election shall take place."

10. One of the Immediate Government is Registrar, and keeps a record of the votes of the Board and one of the same body is Inspector of the publick edifices, superintends repairs, and the like.

* See Appendix B.

11. In December 1810, it was voted, "that the salaries last granted to the present officers of the College be their annual salaries, to be paid to them quarterly, until the same shall be altered by this Board, with the approbation of the Overseers." [See Treasurer's Statement, No. I.]

In the year 1814, a grant was made in addition to the salaries of certain of the officers to be paid quarterly, till further determined by the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers.

Librarian.

Appointed

1823 Charles Folsom.

Tutors.

1820 George Otis, Tutor in Latin.

1820 James Hayward, Tutor in Mathematicks and Nat. Phil.

Regent.

1820 John Fessenden.

Proctor.

1821 George Rapall Noyes.

Assistant Librarian.

1822 John Porter.

APPENDIX.

A.

For some time after the institution of the first Professorships, as well as before, the instruction seems to have been given almost wholly by the Tutors, each Tutor taking the charge of a Class in the several branches of study. In 1766, a new plan of study was adopted, in which each of the Tutors was required to superintend the instruction in one leading branch of study only, the several Classes attending in succession; and the number of departments into which the studies were divided was four, according to the number of Tutors, namely: 1. Latin, 2. Greek, 3. Logick and Metaphysicks, 4. Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy.

In 1776, this plan was modified, so as to excuse the Students entirely from exercises in the languages during the last year, while the number of exercises in these departments was increased during the first year in the same proportion. This plan seems to have continued without material alteration down to the year 1814, when the present arrangement was introduced. Moreover, about this time, on account of the increased number of the Students and the subdivision of the Classes, an additional Tutor both in the Languages and in the Mathematicks was appointed. The changes, and the great number of new departments that have since been provided for, have not abridged in any degree the duties of the Professor of Mathematicks. There is, indeed, no account of any deduction from the number of exercises and lectures originally required while the Founder was yet living, who seems to have been consulted and to have taken a great interest in all that related to his Professorships. Some important additions, however, have been made to the duties of this office. In 1785, a course of fifteen lectures on Astronomy, not provided for in the Statutes, was prescribed by the Corporation and Overseers. This number has since, at the discretion of the Professor, been considerably increased, as well as that of the other two courses on Theoretical and Experimental Physicks. These two latter courses, moreover, have since been combined together in one connected series of lectures, that are continued from day to day, till the whole is finished. They are also confined to one Class, and given while this Class is attending the recitations in Natural Philosophy; and the Theoretical course, as well as the Experimental, is repeated every year, instead of being delivered once in four years, as prescribed in the Statutes.

About the time of the adoption of the present system of studies, the Professor of Mathematicks took charge of the private exercises in Astronomy, instead of the same number of exercises in the pure Mathematicks, by way of exchange with the Tutors, for the purpose of uniting the recitations with the lectures in this department.

B.

IN September 1811, it was "voted by the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, that the annual salary of any Tutor who shall have been in office more than three years, and not exceeding six, shall be eight hundred dollars, to be paid to him quarter-yearly, so long as he shall remain Tutor; and that the annual salary of any Tutor who shall have been in office more than six years shall be one thousand dollars, to be paid to him quarter-yearly, so long as he shall remain Tutor. And be it further voted, that any Tutor who shall have been in office more than six years, shall have the style and rank of Professor of the department of which he is an Instructor, so long as he shall remain Tutor; provided, however, that said Professor be entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the duties to which, as Tutor he would be entitled and subject, and that the tenure of his office remain the same, he being bound to such further duties connected with his department, and entitled to such exemptions as shall be determined by the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers."* The first of the Professors following, became so in consequence of the foregoing vote. The two others were appointed with the same tenure of office, by a special vote of the two College Boards.

College Professors of Latin.

Appointed		Resigned
1811	Levi Frisbie - - -	1817
1817	John Brazier - - -	1820

College Professor of Greek.

1811	Ashur Ware - - -	1815
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The office of Instructor in Rhetorick and Oratory existed from 1812 till 1817.

Instructors in Rhetorick and Oratory.

1812	Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham	1815
1815	Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright	1817

* This law is rescinded, except with respect to the Tutors now in office.

27 December, 1824.

No. III.

ANSWERS

OF

THE IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT.

TO

QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY A

COMMITTEE OF THE OVERSEERS.

III.
QUESTIONS
PROPOSED TO
THE IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE,
BY THE
COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS,
OCTOBER 16, 1824.

1. How is the Immediate Government constituted, and what are its powers and duties? What changes have taken place in its organization or numbers for twenty years past? How often are its meetings holden, how much time do they occupy, and how many members usually attend them? Is the business transacted by the whole body, or by permanent or occasional committees; and in what cases have the committees power to act definitively?

2. Who are the Parietal Officers, and what are their powers and duties as such? Do they hold meetings, and if so, how often, and for what purposes?

3. What practical inconveniences have resulted from the organization of these bodies, or either of them?

4. In what manner have the qualifications required for admission been varied during the last twenty years? What is generally the age of the applicants? How is their examination conducted? Does it enable you to judge with confidence of their fitness for admission? Are individuals often admitted who are subsequently found to be unqualified?

5. Are the Classes subdivided, and in what manner?

6. How many private exercises and public lectures are attended by the Students of each Class?

7. How many private exercises and public lectures are given by each Instructor, and how much time do they occupy?

8. How many Students, on an average, are absent from the exercises, and how many exercises are omitted by the Instructors?

9. Are the Students required to take notes, and are they examined in relation to the subjects, of all the public lectures, and if not, what are the obstacles to this mode of proceeding? Are persons not connected with the College admitted to the lectures of the Professors, or any of them, and on what terms?

10. How are the private exercises conducted? Are difficulties explained, and oral instructions given at them or not?

11. How far have the Students a choice as to what studies they may pursue?

12. In what branches do the Students make more progress, and in what less, than at any former time within the knowledge of the Government; and what is the extent of the difference, if any, for the last twenty years?

13. How are the annual examinations conducted? Can you form a just estimate from them alone of the absolute and relative attainments of each Student in every branch of study? Or do they greatly assist you in forming such estimate? Can such estimate be made by each instructor in his own department from the recitations and lectures?

14. Are the absences, omissions, defaults, punishments, acquirements, and relative rank, in every branch of study, of each Student recorded; and are these records, or any of them made publick, or are they open to the inspection of the Student's friends?

15. What is the whole amount of vacations and holidays? And what is the average amount of occasional absence from College in term time for each Student?

16. How many Students are usually employed in keeping schools in the winter; and what is taught in those schools? How long are they thus occupied? What compensation do they receive, and what is commonly the number of their pupils? How far does this pursuit interfere with the prosecution of their studies, and what is generally their character as scholars?

17. What honours and rewards are bestowed on merit, and what portion of the Students perform their exercises in a satisfactory manner?

18. What punishments are inflicted, and what tasks are imposed, for absence and negligence?

19. What is the average number of fines and their amount?

20. Are offences which were formerly punished, now tolerated, or the converse? and if so, what offences, and to what extent? Is there a difference, in respect to conduct and rank as scholars, between Students entering College aged from fifteen to sixteen years, and those entering aged from sixteen to seventeen years? And if so, what is the difference?

21. Have punishments been more frequent and severe of late than formerly, or less so; and to what degree? If a material change has taken place in this respect, can it be ascribed to any definite cause, and to what cause?

22. In what manner is the practice of the grosser vices punished, and what means are possessed or measures adopted for detecting them, and how many instances of punishment on this account have occurred during the last twenty years?

23. What are the usual bodily exercises and amusements of the students, and what time is allowed for them?

24. What proportion of the Students reside within the walls and board in Commons ; and on what conditions are they allowed to reside and board in private families ? How long did the regulation, that all the Students should board in Commons, continue ? What inconveniences were found to result from it ; when, and why was it changed, and what has been the effect of the change ?

25. What are the necessary expenses of a Student, the cost of clothing excepted ? It is wished that each item may be stated separately, and those included in the College bills distinguished.

26. Have any of these charges been greatly increased or diminished within the last twenty years ; if so, which of them, and how much ?

27. Are the Students less or more extravagant in their voluntary expenditures now than formerly ? Is this extravagance general ? In what description of Students is it most conspicuous, and in what manner is it principally displayed ?

28. Has the law of the State restraining the giving of credit to the Students been enforced, and if so, what is its effect ?

29. What other measures are adopted for regulating their expenses, and what is found to be their operation ?

30. What is the relation of the Graduates to the College, and how far are their studies and conduct regulated ?

31. How many of the Graduates, and what proportion of the scholars are beneficiaries ? How much money do they receive ? From what funds is it derived ? By whom, and under what rules is it apportioned among them, and with what reference to their standing as to scholarship and moral character ?

ANSWERS

OF THE

IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT.

Question 1.

(1.) How is the Immediate Government constituted, and what are its powers, and duties? (2.) What changes have taken place in its organization or numbers for twenty years past? (3.) How often are its meetings holden, how much time do they occupy, and how many members usually attend them? (4.) Is the business transacted by the whole body, or by permanent or occasional committees; and in what cases have the committees power to act definitively.

Answer 1.

(1.) The President, Professors, Tutors, Librarian, Regent, and Proctors, are Executive Officers.*

The Immediate Government consists of the President, the Professors, not exempted, and the Tutors.

The present members of the Immediate Government are:

The President.

The Professor of Divinity.

“ Logick and Metaphysicks.

“ Greek.

“ Hebrew and other Oriental Languages.

“ Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy.

“ Rhetorick and Oratory.

“ Greek Literature.

The Tutor in Latin.

“ Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy.

* See Appendix A.

Individual Executive Officers may inflict a fine; the President of two dollars; any other of one dollar. All other punishments rest with the Immediate Government.

The Immediate Government, as a body, decide upon the admission of Students, upon most of their rewards and College honours, and also upon punishments beyond a fine.

(2.) No changes in the organization of the Government have taken place within twenty years, and for a long period preceding. The number has of late years varied from ten to thirteen. The present number is ten.

(3.) They have a stated meeting in the evening weekly, lasting commonly from one to three hours, at which all are present, unless necessarily prevented. The number of occasional meetings is nearly the same, except when an unusual state of the College requires more.

(4.) A permanent quarterly Committee of three members of the Government, appointed in rotation, attends to the Quarter Bills; judges of excuses for absence from College, except in particular cases, which are referred to the whole Government. The accounts against Students for repairs are passed by the Inspector and Regent. The rooms are assigned by the President and Tutors. A committee of the Government joined to one or more of the Corporation, have had charge of questions relating to the order and times of lectures and recitations. There has been a stated committee for attending to the laws relating to the expenditures of the Students, and another to see to the execution of the law establishing a uniform dress.

Question 2.

(1.) Who are the Parietal Officers, and what are their powers and duties as such? (2.) Do they hold meetings, and if so, how often, and for what purposes?

Answer 2.

(1.) The parietal board consists of the Officers occupying chambers in the College. They are to exercise inspection and authority in their particular districts, as well as

throughout College. (2.) These officers find it useful to meet three times a week to take notice together of minor irregularities ; and use *jointly* the power of punishing, which each possesses as a single officer. Where they think an offence from its nature or repetition calls for severer censure than they can inflict, they report it to the whole Government.

Question 3.

What practical inconveniences have resulted from the organization of these bodies, or either of them ?

Answer 3.

There are inconveniences arising from the present organization of the Government, particularly from its numerousness ; but these inconveniences are supposed to be compensated by greater advantages, such as the securing of harmony and mutual support among all the Officers ; the union of all the knowledge of different individuals, as to facts and characters in any case, which knowledge is often of such a nature as to be brought out only in the course of the proceedings ; the greater confidence of the Students and the publick, and the influence given to each Instructor from his being a member of that body which judges in the last resort. It is further observed, that if we would have offences rightly ascertained and estimated, and censured with uniformity and efficiency,—if we would have a consistent and effectual discipline, we must exercise the executive power in a body ; that this is the only way to keep up a good understanding among the Officers, and acquaint each with the views and practice of the others, and with all the changes that are to be introduced ;—the only way to prevent confusion of all kinds, and to make the Students feel that there is some power to be obeyed.

The evils of the present organization are liable to be differently estimated. It is the prevailing belief of this Board that any essential change is not expedient. The authorizing of a part of the body to take cognizance of business of common and continual occurrence, with power to punish below suspension, is deemed worthy of trial.

Question 4.

(1.) In what manner have the Qualifications required for Admission been varied during the last twenty years? (2.) What is generally the Age of the applicants? (3.) How is their Examination conducted? Does it enable you to judge with confidence of their fitness for admission? Are individuals often admitted who are subsequently found to be unqualified?

Answer 4.

(1.) Previously to 1803, candidates for admission were examined in "Tully, Virgil, the New Testament, the Rules of Grammar and Prosody, and the Writing of Latin." Since that time, the following additional books and studies have been required, viz: in 1803, the four fundamental rules of Arithmetick and Proportion, Salust, and Collectanea Græca Minora; in 1807, Modern Geography; in 1808, Ancient Geography; in 1806, the remainder of Arithmetick; in 1819, Algebra to the end of Simple Equations.

(2.) The following is the average of the ages of the classes for the years stated.

Class entering 1752.		1753.	
2	12 to 13	1	12½
1	13 " 14	8	14 to 15
5	14 " 15	12	15 " 16
5	15 " 16	2	16 " 17
1	16 " 17	4	17 " 18
6	17 " 18	1	19
3	18 " 19	—	
1	20	28 average 15 years 5 months.	
1	22		
—			
25 average 16 years 3 months.			

Class entering 1754.

2	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	14 to 15
5	15 " 16
6	16 " 17
3	17 " 18
3	18 " 19
2	19 " 20
1	20
1	28 $\frac{1}{2}$

29 average 16 years 7 months.

1755.

4	13 to 14
5	14 " 15
9	15 " 16
5	16 " 17
5	17 " 18
3	18 " 19
2	19 " 20
2	20
1	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

37 average 16 years 6 months.

1806.

2	13 to 14
11	14 " 15
19	15 " 16
22	16 " 17
8	17 " 18
2	18 " 19
2	19 " 20
3	20 " 21
2	21 " 22
3	22 " 23
1	23

75 average 16 years 5 months.

1807.

2	12 to 13
4	13 " 14
16	14 " 15
12	15 " 16
11	16 " 17
7	17 " 18
3	18 " 19
3	19 " 20
2	20
1	21 $\frac{3}{4}$

61 average 16 years.

1808.

1	13 $\frac{2}{3}$
7	14 to 15
12	15 " 16
6	16 " 17
4	17 " 18
1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	19 " 20
2	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

36 average 16 years 4 months.

1809.

6	13 to 14
3	14 " 15
20	15 " 16
9	16 " 17
5	17 " 18
3	18 " 19
3	19 " 20
1	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

51 average 16 years 5 months.

Class entering 1820.		1821.	
2	13 to 14	2	13 to 14
8	14 " 15	8	14 " 15
24	15 " 16	26	15 " 16
19	16 " 17	24	16 " 17
18	17 " 18	10	17 " 18
7	18 " 19	3	18 " 19
3	19 " 20	2	19 " 20
3	20 " 21	1	20
2	21 " 22	2	22 " 23
1	23 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	23
1	26	<hr/>	
<hr/>		79 average 16 years 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.	
88 average 16 years 10 months.			
1822.		1823.	
1	11	3	14 to 15
2	13 to 14	21	15 " 16
3	14 " 15	18	16 " 17
21	15 " 16	10	17 " 18
21	16 " 17	9	18 " 19
9	17 " 18	1	19
12	18 " 19	3	20 " 21
4	19 " 20	1	21
3	20 " 21	2	22 " 23
3	21 " 22	1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	22 " 23	1	26
3	23 " 24	<hr/>	
3	24 " 25	70 average 17 years 1 month.	
1	25	<hr/>	
<hr/>			
88 average 17 years 6 months.			

(3.) The Examination for admission is conducted in the following manner. There are usually twelve or thirteen Examiners, and the Candidates for admission are divided into as many Sections, and each Section passes round in order, to each of the Examiners. The several studies prescribed are distributed among the Examiners, making so many distinct branches, thus: 1. Latin Grammar. 2. Virgil's Georgics. 3. *Æneid*. 4. Cicero's Orations. 5. Sallust. 6. The making of Latin. 7. Greek Grammar. 8. Prose part of *Collectanea Græca Minora*. 9. Poetic part of *Collectanea Græca Minora*. 10. Greek Testament. 11. Arithmetick. 12. Algebra. 13. Geography. There are ac-

cordingly six distinct Examiners in Latin, four in Greek, two and sometimes three in Mathematicks, and one in Geography. The number of Candidates in a division is usually from four to six, and the time employed upon a division by each Examiner, from half an hour to an hour. The Examiners note at the time, by a uniform system of marks, whether the Candidate is admissible or not, and how much he is above or below the requisite qualifications. After the Examination is finished, the Examiners meet and vote, according to their marks, on the admission of the Candidates, a certain number of whom come in without any question being made. Then the cases of those Candidates who were objected to in certain departments are particularly considered; and if it is found that the objections are few and slight, and that the deficiencies are compensated by extraordinary merit in corresponding branches, the Candidate is admitted. There is another class of Candidates in which the deficiencies are more considerable, or without any thing to compensate them in other analogous branches of study. Those of this description are admitted on the condition that the deficient studies be made up in the vacation, when it is judged that the time thus allowed will be sufficient for the purpose. When the deficiencies are thought to exceed this amount, the Candidate is rejected. The number so rejected, varies from two to eight or ten. It was six in 1820; six in 1821; three in 1822; four in 1823. The Government rarely mistake in their estimate of the qualifications of Candidates. In a few instances, from compassion or other considerations, they have admitted persons whom they at the time did not think properly qualified. In these cases they have found their first judgment confirmed by the daily recitations.

The examination in Latin and Greek is likely to be more effectual from the circumstance of there being so many independent Examiners in each. This is in a degree compensated in Arithmetick and Algebra by the manner in which the examination is conducted.

Questions are selected which involve the rules and principles that the Candidate is required to know. Ten or twelve of these questions, previously prepared, are given to each of the Candidates, with a slate and pencil, and each is accordingly employed during the whole time the division is present. The question of admissibility is soon settled with regard to four fifths of the Candidates, and the greater part of the time is spent with the remaining fifth, comprehending the doubtful cases.

If the examination were intended to operate as an excitement upon those who are preparing for College to exceed the bare amount of knowledge required, more time ought to be allowed them to display the knowledge they have been so long acquiring, and several days, or perhaps a week, would be found hardly sufficient for forming an accurate judgment as to their relative merit ; and this, after all, would only be anticipating the work of one or two terms in College.

The object of those who have been in the Government for a course of years, has been to raise the qualifications gradually, not only by the addition occasionally of new books and new studies, but by insisting upon a more exact and thorough knowledge of such as are prescribed ; and considerably more, it is believed, has actually been effected in this way, than by the formal requisition of new books. It is a long, slow, and difficult work to set higher the standard of instruction in the numerous academies and private schools where young men are prepared for College ; yet this has been done very perceptibly, and is still doing. There has been no relaxation on the part of the Government. The Candidates come to the Examination now with a much greater amount of knowledge than was exacted fifteen years ago, and yet, upon an average, the proportional number refused admission continues about the same.

Question 5.

(1.) Are the Classes subdivided, (2.) and in what manner ?

Answer 5.

(1.) The classes are heard in divisions or halves, and in sections or quarters, as follows :

DIVISIONS.

Latin,	-	-	-	Juniors.
Greek,	-	-	-	Fresh. Soph. and Jun.
Mathematicks, first term and	}	Seniors.		
half the second,				
Natural Philosophy,	-	-	-	Juniors.
Logick,	-	-	-	Sophomores.
Ethicks,	-	-	-	Juniors.
Rhetorick,	-	-	-	Sophomores.
Theology,	-	-	-	Juniors.
English Grammar,	-	-	-	Freshmen.
Forensicks,	-	-	-	Juniors and Seniors.

SECTIONS.

Latin,	-	-	-	Freshmen and Sophomores.
Mathematicks, (principally)	-	-	-	Fresh. Soph. and Jun.

(2.) The subdivisions are made alphabetically, with periodical interchanges of sections. Two years ago, in one department, a trial was made of dividing a Class into five or six sub-sections, according to their proficiency ; but on account of particular difficulties attending it, it was discontinued. As this mode of classification was only very partially adopted, the experiment did not afford ground for judging of its general expediency.

Question 6.

How many Private Exercises and Public Lectures are attended by the Students of each Class ?*

Answer 6.

In Nov. 1821, the recitations and lectures attended by the students of the respective Classes in the several departments were as follows, and have not since been materially varied, except as to the order, and, in a few courses, the number of the lectures ; viz.

“1. The Freshman Class recite three times a day, six days in the week ; except that on Saturday they have two recitations, and an exercise either in reading or declaiming.

* See the Course of Instruction and Lectures in Appendix B.

“2. The Sophomore Class have the same number of exercises. On Saturday morning they have an exercise in declaiming, and English Translation or Composition alternately each once a fortnight instead of an exercise in reading and declaiming.

“3. The Juniors have the same number of exercises, with the following exceptions, viz. 1. On Thursday forenoon, instead of the ordinary recitation, this Class have a Theme once in two weeks, and a Forensick disputation once in four; that is, three Thursdays out of four, they have either a Theme or a Forensick, through the year. 2. On Friday forenoon, they have, in the place of a recitation, a lecture upon Rhetorick or Philology, and, after the Seniors leave College, a Lecture from the Rumford Professor. 3. Instead of the declamation on Saturday, they have, with the Seniors, a publick declamation once a week, on Friday afternoon. 4. For the second exercise on Saturday morning required of the Freshmen and Sophomores, is substituted in the Junior year a Lecture in Theology or in Natural Philosophy.* They have moreover nine lectures a fortnight through the second term in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, for which there is no exercise given up. On the whole, therefore, instead of the regular forenoon recitations of Thursday and Friday, the Juniors have a Theme once a fortnight, and a Forensick once a month, two lectures a week through the year, and four lectures a week during the second term.

“4. The Seniors have Themes and Forensicks on Thursday during the first term like the Juniors, except that the Thursday afternoon exercise gives place once a month to a Forensick. They have also a lecture at ten in the morning, and a declamation at two in the afternoon on Friday, and a lecture on Saturday in common with the Juniors, and with the same exemptions. In addition to these, they have three lectures a week on French Literature, and three a week on Astronomy during the first term; and one lecture a week on Greek Literature, and

* The lectures on Natural Philosophy are now to be given in the second term with the experimental lectures.

one a week from the Rumford Professor through the year, for which there is no dispensation from exercises except that of Tuesday forenoon* from the beginning of the second term. They have also, during the first half of the second term, two lectures a week on Moral and Political Philosophy, and four a week on Natural Philosophy,† without any remission of their other duties. From the middle of the second to the middle of the third term (when they leave College), the ordinary forenoon exercises of Monday and Wednesday, and the afternoon exercises of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, amounting in all to sixty, give place” to the following additional lectures, namely, on Physiology and Rules of Health, on Anatomy, on Chemistry and Mineralogy, on Law, on Ecclesiastical History, on the Application of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences to the Useful Arts, and on other subjects.

“On most of the publick lectures the attendance is obligatory, and the student is required to be examined at stated times on the subjects of the lectures. In several of the courses, as upon Anatomy, Chemistry, &c. considerable preparatory reading is necessary on the part of the student. Provision is also made in the arrangement of studies for attendance upon the lectures on Natural History, which is not required by law.

“It is to be recollected, moreover, that it is during this year, that the diligent and faithful student is to find time to prepare his literary and scientific performances, his Dissertations for Prizes, &c.”

The lectures and exercises to be given are arranged by the Committee of Instruction, at the beginning of each College year, and are liable therefore to some variation.

* The Tuesday forenoon Lesson has been given up only since the Lectures on Greek Literature began.

† By a late arrangement, the Seniors will not attend the Lectures on Natural Philosophy. Heretofore the two upper classes have attended at the same time.

For the last two years the publick lectures have been given to the classes separately, and at short intervals, as appears from the Plan of Lectures for 1823. [See Appendix B.]

The number of lessons, exercises, and lectures, for the several classes is as follows :

Lessons, Exercises, and Lectures for Undergraduates.

LESSONS.					Fresh.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	Total.
Greek	-	-	-	-	189	137	66		392
do. Substitute for Hebrew	-	-	-	-			19		19
Latin	-	-	-	-	189	137	48		374
do. Substitute for Hebrew	-	-	-	-			19		19
Algebra	-	-	-	-	91	16			107
Geometry	-	-	-	-	69	47			116
Analytical Geometry	-	-	-	-		111	32		143
Topography	-	-	-	-			30	32	62
Natural Philosophy	-	-	-	-			78		78
Astronomy	-	-	-	-			37	36	73
Chemistry	-	-	-	-				62	62
Fluxions. Substitute for Chemistry	-	-	-	-				62	62
Mathematicks. Substitute for Hebrew	-	-	-	-			38		38
Logick and Intellectual Philosophy	-	-	-	-		54	72	21	147
Moral and Political Philosophy	-	-	-	-			18	99	117
Theology	-	-	-	-			35	12	47
Hebrew	-	-	-	-			38		38
English Grammar	-	-	-	-	12				12
Rhetorick	-	-	-	-	35	62			97
History and Antiquities	-	-	-	-	33	33			66
Declamations	-	-	-	-		20	34	34*	54
Themes	-	-	-	-		14	17	11	42
French and Spanish Languages	-	-	-	-	156	156	180	195	687
Forensick Disputations	-	-	-	-			9	7	16
LECTURES.									
Theology (38 to the whole University)	-	-	-	-				38	76
Astronomy	-	-	-	-				36	
Natural Philosophy	-	-	-	-			58		
Chemistry	-	-	-	-				45	
Mineralogy	-	-	-	-				30	
Law	-	-	-	-				17	
Anatomy	-	-	-	-				15	
								to	
								20	

* The Juniors and Seniors attend a publick declamation together.

III.] ANSWERS OF THE IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT. 19

LECTURES. [CONTINUED.]		Fresh.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	Total.
Universal Grammar	-			36		
French Language and Literature					55	
Rhetorick and Oratory	-			{ 30 to 34		
Greek Literature	-				51	
Application of the Sciences to the Arts					40	
Physiology, and Rules of Health					6	
Natural History					20	

The foregoing are the Exercises and Lectures which the Students have an opportunity, and, with a few exceptions, are under an obligation to attend. The attendance on the lessons in French and Spanish is voluntary, except about 40, given to such of the Junior Class as choose this substitute for Hebrew. The voluntary lessons are given at vacant hours between the stated exercises.

Question 7.

How many private exercises and public lectures are given by each Instructor, and how much time do they occupy?

Answer 7.

The Answer to this Question is in the following Table.

TABLE, showing the Number of Lessons, Exercises, and Lectures, given by each Instructor at the College, in a College Year, with the Time they occupy.

1824. LESSONS AND EXERCISES.

		LECTURES.									
Professor of		No. of Lessons.	Time of each Lesson. Hours.	Total of Lessons.	No. of Lectures.	Time of each Lecture. Hours.	Total of Lectures.				
Divinity,	(1) Rev. Henry Ware, D. D.	{ Juniors *35	1½	133	38	1½	87				
		{ Seniors 12	1		11						
(Royall) Law,	Hon. Isaac Parker, LL. D.	{ Graduates 86	1½		38						
		{ Whole University on Lord's day									
Logick & Metaphysicks,	Levi Hedge, LL. D.	{ Seniors 72	1	147	17	1	17				
		{ Juniors 21	1								
Greek,	Rev. John S. Popkin, D. D.	{ Seniors *54	2	19							
		{ Sophomores Forensics									
Theory and Practice of Physick,	James Jackson, M. D.	{ Juniors 16	2	411							
		{ Seniors 3	2								
(University) Law,	Hon. Asahel Stearns, A. M.	{ Freshm. & Soph. *326	2								
		{ Juniors *48	2								
Anatomy and Surgery,	John C. Warren. M. D.	{ N Test. & Subst. 37	1	116	6	1	6				{ biennially.
		{ Seniors & Juniors									
Hebrew,	Sidney Willard, A. M.	{ Graduates 38	3	162	39	1	39				
		{ Seniors 112	3		15						
Chemistry,	(2) John Gorham, M. D.	{ Juniors *12	1½		to						
		{ Graduates 12			36						
					40	1	43				
					50						

		No. of Lessons.	Time of each Lesson. Hours.	Total of Lessons.	No. of Lectures.	LECTURES.	
						Time of each Lecture. Hours.	Total of Lectures.
Moral Philosophy,	(3) vacant.	99 +18	1 1	117			
		3	2	13			
		10	2				
		36 +32	1 3	68			
Mathematics & Natural Philosophy,	John Farrar, A. M.				58	1	94
					36	1	30
				112	30	1	40
			2 to 3		40	1	
Sacred Literature, (Rumford,) French and Spanish Languages and Literature,	(4) George Ticknor, A. M.				55	1	55
Rhetoric and Oratory,	Edward T. Channing, A. M.	35	1	35	34	1	34
Greek Literature,	Edward Everett, A. M. P. D.	20 34		54			
		14 17 11		42			
					51	1	51

LESSONS AND EXERCISES.		LECTURES.						
1824.		No. of Lessons.	Time of each Lesson.	Total of Lessons.	No. of Lectures.	Time of each Lecture.	Total of Lectures.	
Senior Latin Tutor,	Rev. George Otis, A. M.	†137	2	185				
		* 48	1					
Junior Latin Tutor,	(5) vacant.	†189	2					
		19	$\frac{1}{2}$	241				
		* 33	1					
		† 82	2					
Senior Mathematical Tutor,	James Hayward, A.M.	*182	$1\frac{1}{4}$	420				
Junior Mathematical Tutor,	(6) vacant.	*156	$1\frac{1}{4}$					
		†160	2	252				
		† 92	2					
		156						
		156						
		180						
		156						
Instructor in French and Spanish,	Francis Sales, Esq.	39	1	855				
		78	1					
Lecturer on Natural History,	Thomas Nuttall, Esq.	90	2		20	1	20	

NOTE to the foregoing Table.

Each of the Lessons with this mark (*) is given twice, i. e. to the same Class attending by *divisions*, or halves, in immediate succession ; making thus *two exercises*, each occupying half the time stated.

Each of the Lessons with this mark (†) is given four times, i. e. to *sections*, or quarters, of the same Class, attending in immediate succession ; making thus *four exercises*, each occupying a quarter of the time stated.

(1) A number of Lectures on Ecclesiastical History are from time to time given at the University, by the Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D.

(2) The Lecturer on Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, John White Webster, M. D. is to give the instruction in this department at Cambridge, the Erving Professor being required to lecture at the Medical College only.

(3) The duties are assigned to the Professor of Logick and Metaphysics.

(4) The course of Lectures of the Smith Professor, on Spanish Literature, 34 in number, was not delivered, the time allotted to his Lectures not being found sufficient for both of his courses.

(5) The duties are assigned to the Senior Latin Tutor.

(6) The duties are assigned to the Senior Mathematical Tutor.

To the foregoing stated exercises are to be added the examinations for admission to College ; the inspection of Exhibition performances and those for Commencement, and rehearsals of the same ; extraordinary instruction given to those who apply for explanation of difficulties ; and the hearing of lessons omitted on account of absence from town, sickness, or other causes, and those imperfectly performed at the regular exercise.

Question 8.

(1) How many Students, on an average, are absent from the exercises, (2) and how many exercises are omitted by the Instructors ?

Answer 8.

(1) All absences from the regular exercises are noted and reported to the Government, and from the number thus reported a certain number is deducted as a reasonable allowance for all occasions of absence, except ill health.

We have not always preserved on record the absences

which are thus excused, nor those which are excused by individual Officers on account of real or supposed ill health.

The average of all the absences ascribed to ill health for the years 1818-19, 1819-20, 1820-21, was 7* to each student annually; the average of all the absences ascribed to ill health for the first half of the years 1821-1822, 1823-1824, was at the rate of 8 to each student annually. The average of all other absences for the years 1818-19, 1819-20, 1820-21, was 22 to each student. The average of all the absences, whatever be the occasion, was, for the above periods, about 29 to each student in the year, or a little more than the number of stated exercises for one week and a half.

The details for the several classes may be seen in the following table :

Whole Number of Absences, except such as were excused on account of alleged ill health.

1818-19.					1819-20.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	492	416	365	317	590	506	329	148	
2d	508	396	407	471	380	390	386	386	
3d	361	366	200	410	236	465	389	352	
4th		419	436	290		384	416	407	
<hr/>					<hr/>				
	1261	1597	1408	1488		1206	1635	1520	1293
<hr/>									
1820-21.									
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.		S.	J.	So.	Fr.
1st Qr.	312	369	322	187	1821-22	374	474	396	102
2d	621	333	565	481		376	540	393	212
3d	293	385	603	492	1823-24	362	448	392	281
4th	50	366	534	418		263	429	563	113
<hr/>					<hr/>				
	1286	1453	2024	1578		1375	1881	1744	708

* In this estimate are included such absences as occurred during a regular fit of sickness, if the student remained in Cambridge.

Number of Absences excused on account of ill health.

1819-20.					1820-21.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.		S.	J.	So.	Fr.
1st Qr.	51	115	76	119		166	151	310	109
2d	23	77	100	187		79	19	228	241
3d	19	83	138	161		51	108	253	241
4th		104	114	144			46	109	131
Sum	98	379	428	611		296	324	900	722

1821-22.					1823-24.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.		S.	J.	So.	Fr.
1st Qr.	98	88	155	91		95	96	182	64
2d	132	235	237	125		87	145	155	96
	230	323	392	216		182	241	337	160

By means of the fines on record we are able to compare the *unexcused* absences of the present time with those of former years ; moreover, as the rate of allowance for occasional detention has been the same during the whole period here referred to, the following table will enable us to judge pretty correctly of the whole number of such absences, or of the relative attention of the students to their stated exercises in different years.

*Number of Unexcused Absences for fourteen years.**

Year.	Sen.	Jun.	Sophom.	Freshm.	Sum.	No. Stud.
1805-6	878	206	182	62	1328	147
1806-7	437	224	131	82	874	168
1807-8	575	216	164	137	1092	182
1808-9	291	195	171	24	681	187
1809-10	446	165	119	22	752	214
1810-11	437	187	179	68	871	213
1811-12	106	273	150	48	577	230
1812-13	264	183	226	117	790	245
1813-19	347	276	284	207	1114	240
1819-20	279	301	179	121	880	250
1820-21	221	152	274	131	778	275
1821-22	107	226	138	49	520	277
1822-23	232	182	244	226	884	302
1823-24	84	223	215	59	581	267

* This abstract is made out for every year since 1805, of which

Dividing the number of absences for the first eleven years of the above period of fourteen years by the whole number of students, we have for the average *four and one seventh* for each student a year; dividing the whole number of absences for the

the returns were at hand. For the details see the following table.

The Number of Absences for each quarter during fourteen years is as follows :

1805-6.					1806-7.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	186	27	65	0	41	30	6	0	
2d	188	86	71	26	61	66	54	29	
3d	153	38	37	18	137	53	67	51	
4th	351	55	9	18	198	75	4	2	
Sum	878	206	182	62	437	224	131	82	

1807-8.					1808-9.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	86	30	52	0	64	56	39	3	
2d	142	46	37	55	38	60	57	2	
3d	156	60	33	48	70	50	63	4	
4th	191	80	42	34	119	29	12	15	
	575	216	164	137	291	195	171	24	

1809-10.					1810-11.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	111	75	51	0	28	45	15	0	
2d	103	69	14		51	64	26	29	
3d	146	21	54	22	63	47	70	18	
4th	86				295	31	68	21	
	446	165	119	22	437	187	179	68	

1811-12.					1812-13.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	29	27	8	0	40	47	55	0	
2d	53	128	46	12	61	39	77	32	
3d	24	63	47	32	163	64	63	41	
4th		55	49	4		33	31	44	
	106	273	150	48	264	183	226	117	

three years next preceding October of 1821 by the corresponding number of students, gives for the average *three and two thirds*. A similar estimate for the last three years gives *two and one third*. The unexcused absences, therefore, on the whole, have been gradually and very considerably reduced. The exercises at the same time have been increased in number and difficulty.

The following is the Report of the Immediate Government to the Board of Overseers at the semi-annual visitation on the 19th of Oct. 1824, for the 4th quarter,

1818-19.					1819-20.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	138	43	78	22	156	91	18	6	
2d	121	89	75	84	104	101	39	48	
3d	88	71	56	79	11	70	43	32	
4th		73	75	22	8	39	79	35	
Sum	347	276	284	207	279	301	179	121	

1820-21.					1821-22.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	30	50	37	3	32	38	50	2	
2d	165	21	53	33	69	93	44	8	
3d	22	15	88	75	6	14	17	26	
4th	4	66	96	20		81	27	13	
	221	152	274	131	107	226	138	49	

1822-23.					1823-24.				
	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	S.	J.	So.	Fr.	
1st Qr.	98	19	63	43	25	45	63	0	
2d	117	57	89	48	19	75	70	32	
3d	17	58	54	81	40	71	61	20	
4th		48	38	54		32	21	7	
	232	182	244	226	84	223	215	59	

ending June 25, and the 1st quarter, ending Oct. 1, 1824, being 19 weeks.

Classes, and No. in a Class.	Absences from prayers, not excused.	Number of individuals absent from prayers, not excused.	Unexcused absences from private exercises.*	Number of individuals absent from private exercises, not excused.	Number of private exercises.	Proportion of unexcused absences to the number of exercises required.	Number of individuals not absent from exercises so as to incur punishment.	Number of nights of absence from College, not excused.	Number of individuals not absent from College, or if so, not without excuse.
Seniors.—66.									
4th Quarter	287	30	40	16	76	$\frac{1}{124}$	50	17	56
1st “									
Juniors.—67.									
4th Quarter	155	19	71	14	153	$\frac{1}{144}$	50	0	67
1st “	107	13	32	11	140	$\frac{1}{293}$	53	29	58
Soph's.—62.									
4th Quarter	123	13	61	13	173	$\frac{1}{176}$	52	0	62
1st “	16	2	21	7	148	$\frac{1}{437}$	56	3	57
Freshm.—55.									
4th Quarter	107	9	20	5	153	$\frac{1}{421}$	50	0	55
1st “	97	8	7	3	148	$\frac{1}{1163}$	53	10	52

NOTE.—The Classes are named as they stood before Commencement, including the *then* Seniors, and not including the present Freshmen. Most of the study time in the two quarters in the above table, ending the 1st of October, was previous to Commencement.

From the preceding statement of absences from College exercises and duties, during the quarters mentioned, it appears, that the average amount of unexcused absences is about *one absence to two students*, for a quarter; and that the amount of unexcused absences from prayers, is more than twice the amount of those from private exercises. But it will be remarked, in both cases, that these

* A negligent performance is noted as an absence.

unexcused absences are commonly confined to considerably less than a fourth part of each class. Thus,

In the third quarter of the last College year,

16 out of 66	were punished for absence from private exercises	
in the	- - - -	Senior Class.
17 out of 67	- - - -	Junior "
10 " 62	- - - -	Sopho. "
5 " 55	- - - -	Freshm. "

(Less than $\frac{1}{5}$ th punished out of the whole number of students.)

In the 4th quarter,

14	- - - -	Junior Class.
6	- - - -	Sopho. "
2	- - - -	Freshm. "

(Less than $\frac{1}{8}$ punished out of three classes.)

(2.) The exercises omitted by the Instructors are very few, less than one in a hundred.

Question 9.

(1.) Are the Students required to take notes, and are they examined in relation to the subjects, of all the public lectures, and if not, what are the obstacles to this mode of proceeding? (2.) Are persons not connected with the College admitted to the lectures of the Professors, or any of them, and on what terms?

Answer 9.

(1.) Taking notes at lectures has seldom been required; and examination has been only partially adopted, and has been relinquished in most instances, after a short trial. There are obstacles, partly in the nature of some of the subjects, and partly in the circumstance, that most of the lectures, according to the existing arrangement, come between exercises which require preparation, while the lectures themselves are supposed to occupy only the time required for their delivery. Some of the Professors are in favour of examinations. Others

express a willingness to make the experiment, and others think the experiment is not worthy of trial.

(2.) Persons not connected with the College are, with the assent of the President, admitted by the following Professors to their Lectures, on the conditions annexed, viz. by the Hollis Professor of Natural Philosophy, to his Experimental Lectures, on paying ten dollars to the Steward, for the College; by the Rumford Professor, without any charge; and by the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Natural History, and the Royall Professor of Law, on such terms as the Professor may prescribe. With regard to the other Professors, there does not appear to be any rule. But the number of persons, not connected with the College, who are present at the lectures under any circumstances, is very inconsiderable.

Question 10.

How are the private exercises conducted? Are difficulties explained, and oral instructions given at them or not?

Answer 10.

The exercises are chiefly examinations of the proficiency of the Scholars. Their mistakes are of course corrected. With respect to remarks, illustrations, &c. as more of these is required, and more would be useful, in some departments than in others, so there is a variety in the practice of the different Instructors.

Question 11.

How far have the Students a choice as to what studies they may pursue?

Answer 11.

The Juniors have an option between Hebrew and several other studies, viz. French, Mathematicks, Latin, and Greek ; and the Seniors, between the recitations in Chemistry and in Fluxions.

Question 12.

In what branches do the Students make more progress, and in what less, than at any former time within the knowledge of the Government ? and what is the extent of the difference, if any, for the last twenty years ?

Answer 12.

In respect to the private exercises, so called, that is, the recitations, the relative number of them in the several departments is nearly the same as in former years.

The aggregate number of lessons and exercises, and the amount studied, are considerably increased in most of the branches in two ways ; first, by the discontinuance of the custom which used to prevail of omitting a certain number of the exercises, and by the hearing at private hours of lessons omitted by the students ; and, secondly, by the exaction of longer lessons and more thorough recitations. In Latin formerly the study was confined to Livy (5 books), Terence, and Horace. Terence is now discontinued, and the following books are added to the Latin course, viz. Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ, 300 pages of Excerpta Latina, Cicero de Oratore, and two of the three volumes of Tacitus ; besides Juvenal and Persius for those who choose Latin as a substitute for Hebrew.

In Greek, at the end of the Sophomore year in 1805, for example, the Class had recited 194 pages of the *Collected Græca Majora* ; and about that time the

whole amount of Greek studied during the College course was one volume and a half of the same work.

Now, at the end of the Sophomore year, the Classes have recited the whole of the 2 vols. of the Coll. Græca Majora, i. e. 700 pages of text, accompanied with 500 pages of notes ; and, during the remainder of the Greek course, from 8 to 10 books of Homer's Iliad are read. Several years prior to 1805, the course of Greek study consisted of about 6 books of Homer's Iliad, with a collateral translation in Latin, and about 6 books of Xenophon's Anabasis. Whilst the quantity studied in this department has been so much increased, the authors read are generally much more difficult.

In the Mathematicks considerable changes have been made of late years which render the course more thorough and extensive. Instead of one recitation a week, as was the practice formerly, except in the elements of Geometry, the students now recite daily during the time they are required to attend in this department, and the several parts are studied in their natural order. The text books, except one which was composed expressly for the use of the students, are translations from those adopted in the French schools, with such alterations and additions as were found necessary to adapt them to this country. Moreover, exercises in Chemistry and Fluxions have been added.

It is not easy to compare the amount of Mathematicks effectually taught now with that in former years, except as they may be inferred from the degree of attendance, and the proportion of those who learn what is prescribed. See the Answers to Question 8, and to Question 17.

In the departments of Logick, Metaphysicks, and Ethicks, the first and a large part of the second volume of Stewart's Elements have been added, and a large treatise on Political Economy, in two volumes. In the department of Rhetorick and Oratory, Blair's Lectures in full, are substituted for the Abridgment. The Instruction in French and Spanish is open to all the Students, it having formerly

been limited to those who voluntarily attended at an extraordinary charge. The exercises in history are now fewer than were formerly required by one third, and this difference is added to other branches.

On the whole, in most of the branches there is a considerable increase of the lessons in amount and difficulty. In the mean time the standard of performance as respects the best Scholars is at least as high as ever, and as respects a large number of the next degree and below, it has been very much raised. One of the expedients for evading study, which formerly existed, is removed by the prohibition of carrying text books into the Class-room, except in the languages; and the different checks upon the use of translations are applied with as much effect as the case admits.

In regard to the instruction derived from public lectures, the number of these in a year has been increasing, since the Boylston Professorship of Rhetorick and Oratory went into operation, from one hundred to three hundred; whilst the number of private exercises has been diminished only by about sixty.

Question 13.

(1.) How are the annual examinations conducted? Can you form a just estimate from them alone of the absolute and relative attainments of each Student in every branch of study? Or do they greatly assist you in forming such estimate? (2.) Can such estimate be made by each Instructor in his own department from the recitations and lectures?

Answer 13.

(1.) A day is appropriated to the public examination of each Class, before a Committee of the Overseers and the Corporation, and such of the Instructors and other persons as choose to attend. These examinations serve to show the manner of questioning in use by the Instructors, in their ordinary exercises, and afford considerable

assistance in judging both of the positive and relative attainments of the Students.

(2.) The present recitations are in general deemed quite sufficient for enabling an Instructor to estimate the positive and relative merit of each Student in the prescribed studies, from day to day. Where the whole Class attend in a body, and only a part are called on at any single exercise, a longer space is of course requisite for making a judgment.

Question 14.

Are the absences, omissions, defaults, punishments, acquirements, and relative rank in every branch of study, of each Student recorded; and are these records, or any of them made publick, or are they open to the inspection of the Student's friends?

Answer 14.

They are recorded. The record, in respect to absences, omissions, defaults, and punishments, is always open to the Student's friends upon application to the President; and when a Scholar is punished by admonition, it is communicated to them as a matter of course. Each Student's delinquencies and general character in any particular study, may also be known on application to the Instructor in that branch. A scale of acquirements and relative rank in each branch of study is semiannually made by the government for their own assistance in judging of each Student's aggregate merit; but the principal way in which this scale is made publick is by the assignment of performances on publick occasions.

Question 15.

(1.) What is the whole amount of vacations and holidays? (2.) And what is the average amount of occasional absence from College, in term time, for each Student?

Answer 15.

(1.) The vacations are three; the first, of four weeks and two days, from Commencement: the second, of seven weeks, from the fourth Friday in December; the third, of two weeks, from the third Friday in May. The Seniors are permitted to leave College on the seventh Tuesday before Commencement. Students are required to enter their names before nine o'clock, P. M. on the first day of each Term. The Chapel exercises begin on the evening of the first day, and the bill is first kept on the second day of the Term at evening prayers. The recitations begin on the first Monday morning of each Term. The stated lectures and exercises are discontinued on the Friday before Commencement for the remainder of the term; on the day preceeding the annual Thanksgiving, after the morning exercise, for the remainder of the week; and on the annual Fast day. On Christmas day, the days of Exhibition and Examination, the day of the Artillery Election, and the Fourth of July, the exercises are omitted, except that of the morning. One exercise also is omitted on the Valedictory day of the Senior Class; and none is required on any Saturday after 12 o'clock.

(2.) The number of Nights of Absence from College in the year between the Commencements of 1823 and 1824, during term time exclusive of the Thanksgiving holidays, are as follows.*

* The Absences here stated do not include those of such Students as keep school with permission, if they do not exceed the time allowed them.

Absence with leave during study time.		Absence with leave from Saturday to Sunday evening, when there are no recitations, or on the night before vacation.	Absence beyond leave, and after the commencement of a term.	Total of nights of absence.
Senior Class.				
66 in number.	<i>Nights.</i>	<i>Nights.</i>	<i>Nights.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1st Term 13 weeks	72	23	57	
2d " 14 weeks	34	25	101	
3d " 6 weeks	13	11	75	
	<hr/> 119	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 233	<hr/> 411
Junior Class,				
68 in number.				
1st Term 13 weeks	164*	14	99	
2d " 14 weeks	34	25	124	
3d " 11 weeks	68	30	167	
	<hr/> 266	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 390	<hr/> 725
Sophomore Class,				
69 in number.				
1st Term 13 weeks	52	16	118	
2d " 14 weeks	27	22	88	
3d " 11 weeks	68	30	114	
	<hr/> 147	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 320	<hr/> 535
Freshman Class,				
64 in number.				
1st Term 13 weeks	31	24	24	
2d " 14 weeks	28	33	40	
3d " 11 weeks	50	61	103	
	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 118	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 394

Note 1. The whole number of nights of absence, divided by the number of Students, amounts (exclusive of those who keep schools) to $7\frac{2}{3}$ for each Student.

2. The whole number of nights of absence, by leave, in study time, amounts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ for each Student.

3. The whole number of nights of absence, by leave on Saturday nights and the night before vacation, when such absence does not interfere with any recitation, amounts to $1\frac{1}{6}$ for each Student.

4. The whole number of nights of absence beyond leave, and by failing to return at the beginning of the term, amounts to $4\frac{1}{6}$ for each Student.

Thus it appears, that the absences under this last head amount to considerably more than half of the *whole* number of absences. Out of the whole number of nights of absence beyond leave, namely,

* Of the 164 nights of absence in the first term, 108 nights were granted by the Immediate Government to five Students from the most remote States (making three weeks to each of the five) in order to visit their friends. This is an indulgence which is usually granted to such Students once during the four years of their residence here.

1110 nights, more than half, namely, 574 nights were not excused. These unexcused absences were chiefly of those Students who exceeded the time allowed them to keep school. The remaining 536 absences were such as were excused for the most part on account of illness.

It may here be remarked also, that, *in general*, much the greater part of excused absence beyond leave, is confined to a few, who are prevented from returning to College in season, on account of protracted illness.

Question 16.

(1.) How many Students are usually employed in keeping schools in the winter; and what is taught in those schools? How long are they thus occupied? What compensation do they receive, and what is commonly the number of their pupils? (2.) How far does this pursuit interfere with the prosecution of their studies, and what is generally their character as scholars?

Answer 16.

(1.) Meritorious students, whose circumstances require the dispensation, may be excused from returning to College, after the Thanksgiving recess, for the remainder of the term, provided they are engaged in keeping schools. The time of such absence is commonly about three weeks, making their schools last ten weeks, including the winter vacation. They teach reading, writing, and the other branches commonly taught in the district town schools. Their compensation is from sixteen to twenty dollars a month, besides board and lodging. The average number of our Students, who are thus employed, is fifty; and the number of their pupils varies from thirty to an hundred for each Student.

(2.) This employment is an interference, in some degree, with the studies of the College. It occasions the publick lectures to be suspended for the last three weeks of the first term. The disappearance of a number of the Scholars, often among the best, from the exercises, sets lower the standard of recitation. These Students them-

selves, when examined in the studies of their class, pursued during their absence, seldom acquit themselves so well as in the usual recitations, and fall below their common measure of excellence. Those who have this dispensation are usually among the good Scholars. In 1823, the number was fifty three, whose rank was as follows :

Of 15 of the 19 of the Senior Class (65), who were employed to teach school, the average rank was 11; the average of the 19 was 18; the smaller number denoting the higher rank, *unity* being the *maximum*.

Of 14 of the 17 of the Junior Class (67), the average rank was 14; the average of the 17 was 19.

Of 14 of the 17 of the Sophomore Class (68), the average rank was 14; the average of the 17 was 19.

Question 17.

- (1.) What honours and rewards are bestowed on merit,
- (2.) and what portion of the Students perform their exercises in a satisfactory manner?

Answer 17.

(1.) The honors and rewards consist principally of the assignments of performances at Exhibitions and Commencement. These assignments have in general an understood rank. Besides the above, the President, consulting with the Professors and Tutors, presents annually books to the value of seventy dollars from the Hopkins fund to those Students in one of the Classes, who have distinguished themselves by their application to their studies. The Bowdoin Premiums, two first medals each of thirty dollars' value, and two second of twenty, are assigned to the authors of the four best Dissertations on subjects annually given out. The Boylston Prizes for Elocution, two first of fifteen dollars, and three second of ten dollars each, are awarded to the five best speakers, at a public trial, on the day after Commencement.

The benefits for the assistance of necessitous Students, (at the disposal of the Corporation or Immediate Government) are appropriated with a joint regard to scholarship and character.

(2.) With respect to the proportion who do well, the following statement has been recently presented to the Overseers by the Immediate Government. There is in the several Classes, entirely satisfactory, one third part; generally satisfactory, about one third part. Those of the remaining third part are from different causes, such as defect of talents or application, less satisfactory; and from four to eight in each Class are greatly deficient.

Question 18.

What punishments are inflicted, and what tasks are imposed, for absence and negligence?

Answer 18.

There is a series of punishments for absence and negligence.

Students who, without sufficient reason, prolong a licensed absence from College, or who do not return after a vacation or recess, are fined twenty-five cents a night; and if the absence exceed a week, two dollars a week. Students absent from any exercise or recitation, or from prayers or the chapel service on Lord's day, except for ill health; or negligent in the performance of an exercise (negligence being marked as absence), are subject to a fine for every such delinquency beyond a certain allowance. When such fines amount to a given sum, the Student receives a *private* admonition administered by the Tutor of his Class, and if upon the next reckoning he is not reformed, he is admonished by the President, which is called a *publick* admonition; and, if he continues delinquent, is suspended or dismissed. A scholar who has been suspended for

negligence, and who afterwards incurs censure for the same offence, becomes liable to dismissal.—Temporary absence from College, or absence from any particular exercise, is not, except in extraordinary cases, an excuse for not performing at reviews and examinations. When a student is absent without necessity, or performs badly from negligence, he is generally required to perform the lesson in private at the Instructor's study, or before or after the recitation of the Class, or frequently in the presence of the Class at the next regular time of reciting.

Question 19.

What is the average number of fines and their amount?

Ans. 19.

See the Answers to Questions 15 and 21.

Question 20.

(1.) Are offences which were formerly punished, now tolerated, or the converse? and if so, what offences, and to what extent? (2.) Is there a difference, in respect to conduct and rank as scholars, between students entering College aged from 15 to 16 years, and those entering aged from 16 to 17 years? And if so, what is the difference?

Answer 20.

At different periods in time past it was usual for the Officers to report at meetings of the Immediate Government, or of the Parietal Board, students seen out of town, that they might be fined. For ten or fifteen years this has not been practised, except in case of individuals out of town for some illegal purpose, such

as, in term time and without leave, going to a ball, assembly, or party of pleasure, or attending the theatre; or of individuals delinquent in their attendance upon exercises, or otherwise subjects of animadversion or suspicion; the frequency of the exercises at which their presence is required at the College having been supposed an adequate restraint in this respect.

It is believed that no radical and important offences which were formerly punished are tolerated; but, on the contrary, that several kinds of disorders and defects have been corrected, and some valuable improvements in discipline introduced.

The meetings of clubs and parties for festive purposes have ceased to exist in such a degree as often to require the attention of the Government, or disturb the order of the Society. Visiting at evening parties in term time in the vicinity, as well as attending the theatre, has been very much checked by the regulations on these subjects.

Something has been effected by the sumptuary regulations of the College for suppressing extravagance, particularly in dress, riding, and the pocket expenses of students; and by some modification of these laws, and a perseverance in their application, more, it is believed, may still be effected. New checks upon negligence and inattention have been for some years in increasing operation.

Since 1813, Students absent in term time, previous to the winter vacation, keeping schools, have been subjected to examination, under the penalty of a double fine for absence. Since December, 1818, the delinquencies of Students have been regularly collected and settled every month, instead of every quarter. as was the practice formerly; and to this change is to be attributed, in a considerable degree, the diminution of the number of absences from private exercises since its adoption.

In December, 1817, the Students were informed, that, in future, no books, except in the languages, would be allowed in the reciting-room. Since that

time the Students have come without their books to the recitations in Theology, Logick, Metaphysicks, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Geometry, and Mathematicks generally. This has been considered a great improvement, as it has destroyed the expedients of those who trusted to looking forward during the exercise, and preparing themselves in the reciting-room. In May 1819, the Government agreed to consider each negligent performance as equivalent to an absence, and report and punish it as such. The Students were informed also, at the time this regulation was communicated, that, after suspension for negligence, if the person suspended should not reform, the next punishment would be dismissal from College; whereas the practice had been, to begin the series of punishments anew, as in the case of one who had never offended.

Beside reckoning negligence as an absence, the rule of the Government has been more strict in the case of Admonition and Suspension on another account.

Neglect of Themes is estimated at twice, and that of Forensics at four times the former sum in making out the aggregate of delinquencies, while the amount which subjects a student to the next higher punishment remains the same.* It was resolved also at this time, and notice was accordingly given, that no Student should receive an appointment at a publick Exhibition, or at Commencement, who should, within three months of the time of such appointment, neglect two Themes or two Forensicks; and that no Student should be recommended by the Government for any pecuniary benefit, who should, within the

* The sum of fines, for any one quarter, which subjects a Student to the next higher punishment, is, in the Freshman year \$0 75, in the Sophomore \$1 00, in the Junior \$1 25, in the Senior \$1 50; and this sum is the amount of all the fines for absence from College exercises and duties, and for tardiness; absence from prayers being reckoned 3 cents, from a private exercise or lecture 11 cents, a Theme 22, and a Forensick 44 cents. The punishments which follow in succession upon a repetition of negligence to the above amounts are, first, Private Admonition with a letter to the parents or friends; 2 Publick Admonition with a letter; 3. Suspension; 4. Dismission from College.

† Absence from publick worship on Sunday is not included; the fine is 33 cents for each half day.

three months next preceding the usual time of making such recommendations, neglect two exercises in composition, either Themes or Forensicks.

The law which provides that omitted or neglected exercises may be required at other than the stated times, and the rule of the Government, excluding temporary absence from the admitted excuses for non-performance at examinations and reviews, have been applied more generally, and have had an influence in diminishing the amount of applications for licensed absence from College.

(2.) The following is the state of the record for two distinct periods, one of three years, and one of four.

Class entering	<i>Aged between 15 and 16.</i>		<i>Aged between 16 and 17.</i>	
	No.	Suspended or dismissed.	No.	Suspended or dismissed.
1814 } 1815 } 1817 }	55	9	28	6
1820 } 1821 } 1822 }				
1823 }				
1824 } 1825 } 1826 }	84	16	75	11
1827 }				
1828 }				

With respect to rank as Scholars, it appears that, in the Class that was graduated in 1824, of the number 23, between 15 and 16 years of age when they entered College, there were, when the Class was graduated,

6 in the first quarter of the Class in literary rank and merit, and 10 in the first half.

In the same Class, of the number 19, between 16 and 17 years of age when they entered, there were, when the Class was graduated,

5 in the first quarter of the Class, and 9 in the first half.

Question 21.

Have punishments been more frequent and severe of late than formerly, or less so; and to what degree? If a material change has taken place in this respect, can it be ascribed to any definite cause, and to what cause?

Answer 21.

As to punishments, see the annexed Table.

	1803-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12	1814-15	1815-16	1816-17	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21	1821-22	1822-23	1823-24	Proportion for 14 years.	Proportion for the 4 years next preceding 1821.	Proportion for the last three years.
Number of Students	147	168	182	187	214	213	230	271	247	265	257	240	250	275	277	303	267	$\frac{1}{633}$	$\frac{1}{117}$	$\frac{1}{847}$
Expulsions			2								2	1					5	$\frac{1}{132}$		
Rustications			4	2	2			10				4		2			1			
Dismissions	11	*	2	6	2	2	2	5	1	2	1	5	4	7	3	*	7	$\frac{1}{81}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{53}$
Suspensions		(30)	10	18	8	8	11	12	6	11	5	17	20	17	7	15	6	$1-18\frac{1}{2}$	$1-17\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{30}$
Admonitions	12	20	15	9	11	7	12	14	11	12	2	14	13	23	24	42	44	$\frac{1}{18}$	$1-18\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
Amount of Fines	\$802	652	879	534	757	673	507	724	746	538	746	846	482	757	632	522	593	3.05	2.27	2.06

Dividing the above number of Students, for the ten years of this Table preceding 1817, by the whole number of punishments, above admonition, for the same time, gives fourteen and a quarter, or one fourteenth and a quarter for the proportional number so punished each year. A similar estimate for the four years beginning with 1817 gives one twelfth, and for the three years next following, that is, for the last three years, one sixteenth and a half.

* N. B. The numbers enclosed in parentheses are *not* included in the above estimate. The annual Catalogue was used in making the proportion for the three last years.

The number punished does not bear so great a proportion to the whole number as might be inferred from this statement. Most of those who are suspended are previously admonished ; many are suspended twice, and of the dismissed, a considerable proportion have gone through all the previous gradations.

The number of students, except for the two upper classes in 1821, and for the three last years, is made out from the triennial catalogue of graduates. The actual number in College previous to 1821 exceeded that stated above by about 1-16th. In making the above estimate the whole number of students during the first 14 years is divided by the whole number of each of the several kinds of punishment, which gives the numbers in the last column but two.

The number of students during the four years preceding Sept 1821 being divided by the entire number of the punishments during this period gives the result in the last column but one. The last column gives the result obtained in the same way for the last three years. The number of students separated from the College at the time of the great disturbance in 1807, and in that of 1818, is not included in the estimate ; nor 27 admonitions given at one time in 1820 to the members of a Club for a violation of the law respecting festive entertainments.

As it respects ordinary offences, during the four years preceding 1821, there was not any remarkable increase in the number or severity of punishments ; and during the three subsequent years, there has been an observable diminution ; considering the following circumstances, which have occurred or begun to exist in the course of the period named, tending to make such a comparative statement unfavourable ; viz.

1. An extraordinary resistance of the authority of College in one of the Classes, viz. in the autumn of 1819, which required punishments out of course.
2. A similar attempt of one of the Classes in 1821,

which occasioned several punishments, and prepared the causes of those excesses that required the thirty-six dismissions from the same Class in May 1823, not put into the estimate.

3. It will be observed that the number of dismissions of late years has increased, in consequence of a law passed in 1814, authorizing the Government to dismiss for general character, after the use of due means of reformation.

4. During the three years preceding 1821, and since that period, measures for suppressing meetings for entertainments have been adopted at different times, and carried into effect.

5. The proportion of admonitions for the last three years has increased in a considerable degree, from the circumstance last named, and from the regulations relative to a uniform dress, and to extravagant expenses; and to the practice adopted by the Government, of administering this censure in cases where before a fine had been inflicted.

During the year ending in June 1824, an unusual number of those who were members of College at the beginning of the year, ceased to belong to it. Of these, 12 dissolved their connexions in good standing, several of them in consequence of the diminution of the College fund for beneficiaries, on which they had depended. During the same period nine new students were admitted.

Question 22.

(1.) In what manner is the practice of the grosser vices punished, (2.) and what means are possessed or measures adopted for detecting them, (3.) and how many instances of punishment on this account have occurred during the last 20 years?

Answer 22.

(1.) The practice of such vices is punished in an exemplary manner; licentiousness especially by exclusion from College.

(2.) The Government are able by the ordinary means to make a decided judgment in regard to the character and habits of the great body of the students, as to their freedom for the grosser vices. In particular instances they are necessarily in doubt, and are sometimes obliged by circumstances to have unfavourable presumptions, without evidence on which to found investigation or punishment. They are not able generally to apply the laws directly in cases of this sort, except when the immorality becomes notorious, or where accident produces a discovery.

(3.) The number punished for licentious behaviour, specifically, in any series of years, is always small. But Students whose general habits warrant a suspicion in this particular, if not dismissed, are commonly removed by their friends at the instance of the Government.

Question 23.

What are the usual bodily exercises and amusements of the Students, and what time is allowed for them ?

Answer 23.

The military company, composed of about twelve Seniors and from thirty-five to forty Juniors, practise military drill exercises in the intervals between study hours from the first of May to the end of October. A limited number attend a dancing school in the evening during a part of the year ; and another small portion of the scholars take lessons in fencing, which, however, the Government rather discourage as being expensive, and causing too much interruption of study. In the Spring and Autumn there is occasional playing at ball ; but there is a want of some system for bodily exercises. Individuals make a point of brisk walking daily ; but a large number, as is too common with persons of sedentary pursuits, are negligent in this respect.

Question 24.

(1.) What proportion of the Students reside within the

walls and board in Commons ; and on what conditions are they allowed to reside and board in private families ? (2.) How long did the regulation, that all the Students should board in Commons, continue ? What inconveniences were found to result from it ; when, and why, was it changed, and what has been the effect of the change ?

Answer 24.

(1.) Generally about two hundred Students live within the walls. From eighty to one hundred and twenty of the Undergraduates generally board in Commons. As the College buildings have not, for a succession of years, till lately, been sufficient to accommodate nearly all who desired to live within the walls, the students who chose have resided out, at houses not prohibited.

(2.) Till the Spring of 1820, the College furnished the Commons ; a superintendent being employed to make the purchases, &c. and account with the Steward at regular intervals ; and necessitous students performing the office of waiters at table for their board.

At the time above mentioned, it was found that, notwithstanding the care of the Corporation to devise the best regulations for securing suitable Commons, and the endeavors used to carry those regulations into effect, the publick table of the College was a subject of complaint with some for the alleged defects of the living, and with others on account of the supposed unnecessary expense. It was therefore resolved by the Corporation, with the assent of the Overseers, to adopt the present plan for at least two quarters, and it being approved, it has continued to this time. By this establishment the Corporation contract with an individual to furnish Commons at a sum not beyond a certain rate, which has been from \$2.50 to \$2.25 a week. The students, giving proper notice, may choose between Commons and approved

private houses, those having rooms in College, who board out, paying \$1 50 a quarter in addition to the \$2 50 a quarter charged on each of the students under the head of "Steward and Commons."

The advantages of this mode of conducting the Commons are, that it takes away every occasion of complaint, and that it is more economical for the College and for the scholars. These benefits will be more fully experienced when the proposed reduction in the rate of charge allowed the Contractor shall go into effect; as, although the reduction be considerable, the price is yet sufficient, it is believed, to enable him to furnish Commons fully equal to the average mode of living in reputable and substantial families in the community; and this, without continuing the assessment for the privilege of boarding out. It is to be recollected, that he is at no expense for kitchens and utensils, nor for dining-rooms and furniture; and must, by the saving thus made, as well as by the number of his boarders, be able to furnish board of a good quality on better terms than private individuals.

Question 25.

What are the necessary expenses of a Student, the cost of clothing excepted? It is wished that each item may be stated separately, and those included in the College bills distinguished.

Answer 25.

The estimate of necessary expenses for a year is as follows.

Included in the College Bills.

Steward and Commons, including board for 38 weeks, at \$1 75 per week	-	-	\$76 50
Instruction for the two first years	\$46	;	for the
third and fourth	\$64	;	average
	-	-	55
Rent of Room	-	-	12
Library	-	-	3
Text Books	-	-	12 50
Expenses of publick rooms, repairs, catalogues, &c.	10		

Other necessary expenses must vary with the economy of each individual.

The price of wood furnished by the College is \$7 per cord; a room in a private house, from \$30 to 45 a year; washing, from \$3 to 5 a quarter,

College uniform Coat	\$15	to	20	
Pantaloons	4	50	"	10
Vest	3	"	"	6
Outside Coat	20	"	30	
<hr/>				mean \$54 25

The Students find their own beds and furniture. Board in town has been of late from \$2 25 to \$3 a week.

The College some time since transmitted a Circular letter to the parents and guardians of Students, relating to expenses, in which the estimate was made with respect to Students from distant places, upon the principle of stating the highest amount of necessary expenses, and the most liberal allowance permitted for other expenses, as follows :

" EXPENSES FOR A YEAR.

" Steward and Commons, including board for 38 weeks, at				
\$2 50 per week	-	-	-	\$105 00
Instruction, two first years \$46, third year \$64, fourth \$74,				
average	-	-	-	57 50
Room rent	-	-	-	12 00
Library	-	-	-	4 00
Text books	-	-	-	15 00
Wood	-	-	-	20 00
Fuel for lecture rooms, repairs, catalogues, &c.	-	-	-	15 00
Patron	-	-	-	6 00
<hr/>				
Amount of charges in College Quarter Bills \$234				234 50
Clothes, including every article of dress,	120	to	200	
Laundress	-	-	-	12 to 24
Candles or Oil	-	-	-	10 10
Servant	-	-	-	6 to 20
Pocket money	-	-	-	26 to 52
<hr/>				306 00
<hr/>				
			\$408	540 50
Vacations (board)	-	-	35	to 50 00
Do. (wood)	-	-	10	10 00
<hr/>				
453				\$600 50

“Besides these expenses, Students purchase or hire their own beds and a few necessary articles of furniture, when they are first admitted to College; the cost \$40 to \$60.”

The Circular to parents of home Students embraces the same particulars, with a few exceptions, as appears by the following estimate.

“EXPENSES FOR A YEAR,			
“Exclusive of chamber, furniture, stationary, and personal service, beyond what is provided by the College.			
Steward and Commons, including board for			
38 weeks, at \$2 50 a week	-	105	00
Instruction, two first years \$46, third year \$64,			
fourth \$74—average	-	57	50
Room rent	-	12	00
Library	-	4	00
Text books	-	15	00
Wood	-	20	00
Expenses of publick rooms, repairs, catalogues, &c.	-	15	00
<hr/>			
Amount of charges in the Quarter Bills	\$228 00	—	228 00
Clothes	-	100 00	to 150 00
Laundress	-	12 00	to 24 00
Candles or Oil	-	10 00	10 00
Pocket expenses	-	39 00	39 00
<hr/>			
	\$389 00	to	451 00

“Room rent and wood are reckoned, on the supposition of two students living in one room in a College building. Rooms in private houses are charged from \$40 to \$52 a year, the highest price, including an adjacent bed-room.”

The Government, having found inconvenience to arise from attempting to state how great a Student's expenses might be without being regarded as extravagant, have modified the estimate of expenses in the circular letter, agreeably to that stated at the beginning of this Answer. They still require, however, conformably to the laws, that all the funds for the use of Students who are not of this Commonwealth, unless they belong to places within one hundred miles of Cambridge, shall be in the charge of a Patron, to be disbursed for the use of such Students under the direction of the Instructors of the College.

It is also made the duty of the Immediate Government to have a Standing Committee of the Board to correspond with Parents and Guardians of home Students, and to state to them the views, wishes, and expectations of the Government, in relation to the expenditures of their children and wards, and the rules of the College for securing moderation in that particular.

Question 26.

Have any of these charges been greatly increased or diminished within the last twenty years ; if so, which of them, and how much ?

Answer 26.

See the following Table, containing the average annual amount of the quarter bills for different years ; on the supposition of a full charge for board, tuition, &c. and none for fines, from 1805-6 to 1823-4.

1805-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12
\$128 16	\$167 32	\$180 46	\$179 71	\$191 04	\$168-94	\$174 61
1812-13	1813-14	1814-15	1815-16	1816-17	1817-18	1818-19
\$196 05	\$207 14	\$248 27	\$241 26	\$259 51	\$239 61	\$271 41
1819-20	1820-21	1821-22	1822-23	1823-24		
\$205 73	\$210 59	\$221 75	\$218 75	\$212 25		

The average charge for books for the six quarters next preceding October 1821, was, \$3 20 per quarter, or \$12 80 per year to each Student ; the average for the last three years has been \$10 75 per year.

The amount of assessments for delinquency in the payment of quarter bills for the four years preceding October 1821, is \$1378 50, or about 344 per year, that is, \$1 25 to each Student yearly. The amount of assessments for the last three years is very inconsiderable.

The average charge for repairs, for the four years preceding October 1821, is about \$1500 a year, or six dollars to each Student per year. From 1805 to 1810, the average charge for repairs was about \$4 20 per year to each Student ; for the last three years it has been about \$3 78 per year to each Student.

Among the causes of the increased charge in the bills, are the furnishing by the College of the books used in the Classes, which began in 1812, and the expenses incident to additional publick rooms and courses of lectures; but it is to be chiefly referred to the articles of board and instruction. The average price of board, from 1805 to 1808, was \$1 94 per week; from 1814 to 1818, \$2 75. By an arrangement of Commons in 1820, it was fixed at a sum not exceeding \$2 50, and for the two last quarters has been \$2 25.

The regular charge for Instruction, previously to 1807, was, taking the average of four years, \$20 per year. In 1807 it was raised to \$40 per year. In 1814 it was raised to \$50; in 1815 to \$52; and in 1816 to \$57; including all the Instruction and Lectures given at the College, except those on Natural History. Formerly the attendance on the Lectures in Anatomy and Chemistry was voluntary, and the charge was \$18.

A certain part of the charge for Instruction is remitted to meritorious, indigent Students, wholly, or in part, under the form of Exhibition money or other charity.

Question 27.

Are the Students less or more extravagant in their voluntary expenditures now than formerly? Is this extravagance general? In what description of Students is it most conspicuous, and in what manner is it principally displayed?

Answer 27.

The Students generally show a disposition to greater expense than formerly. This disposition is commonly most conspicuous among those who come from distant places. It is displayed particularly in attention to personal appearance, in the furniture of their rooms, in horse-hire, and generally in what are called pocket expenses.

Question 28.

Has the law of the State restraining the giving of credit to the Students been enforced, and if so, what is its effect?

Answer 28.

The law has been enforced in a few instances. It has had some effect to limit the credit given to the young men, although it has been very partially enforced on account of the difficulty of obtaining proof of the credit. The Parents and Guardians often choose to pay the bills contracted, and for the same reason that they pay them, they avoid informing the Government of the College that their children and wards have violated its laws in this particular.

Question 29.

What other measures are adopted for regulating their expenses, and what is found to be their operation?

Answer 29.

The Government consider it very important to attend to the habits of Students in these respects. The law requiring a Patron to take charge of the funds of Students from distant places, and the rule requiring a Circular letter to be sent to the Parents and Guardians of home Students, as stated in the Answer to Question 25, have had an effect to limit the expenses of the more opulent part of the Society.

Question 30.

What is the relation of the Graduates to the College, and how far are their studies and conduct regulated?

Answer 30.

The relation of the Graduates to the College is stated generally in the College Laws, and in the regulations of the Schools of Divinity, Law, and Medicine.

The Table of the Lectures and Exercises given by the Instructors shows the particular course of instruction designed for them, in addition to the Publick Lectures of the University.

[See Answer to Question 7, and Appendix B.]

THE DEPARTMENT FOR GRADUATES AND STUDENTS IN THE PROFESSIONS.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—This was established by the University, assisted by the Society for promoting Theological Education in this Institution. The Faculty of Theology, consisting of the President, the Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, the Hollis Professor of Theology, the Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, and the Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature, carry on the course of instruction, which is given to three classes, and embraces three years. Graduates of suitable character, from any publick College or University, are admissible by the vote of the Faculty to the Seminary; none to be received at an advanced standing who have not attended to the previous parts of the course. Applications are to be made in person or by letter to one of the members of the Faculty, and, when distance or other circumstances require it, must be accompanied by testimonials of good abilities, literary progress, and an unblemished character. The board and room rent of those members of the Seminary whose situation requires such assistance, are paid from the funds of the Institution; and no charge is made to any for instruction.

LAW SCHOOL.—The Royall and University Professors of Law, with two gentlemen learned in the Law out of one of the College Boards, constitute the Faculty of Law. The immediate superintendence of the School is committed to the University Professor; and liberty is granted to the pupils to attend the lectures in the other departments.

Graduates of any publick College, and others qualified

according to the rules of the Courts in any of the United States to become students of Law, being of good moral character, may be admitted to the Law School. If they come from any College or Seminary, they must bring certificates of regular standing at the time of their leaving it. Law students are required to give bond in two sureties for the payment of quarterly dues, including the fee for instruction, which is one hundred dollars annually. Students who desire it are furnished with Commons and with lodging-rooms on the same terms as other members of the University.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on such students as remain members of the school not less than eighteen months, pursue their studies with diligence, and pass the residue of their noviciate in a manner approved by the Faculty.

The course of study is drawn up with reference to a term of three years. But students are admitted at any period of their noviciate for a term not less than one College quarter.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In the Medical School the Lectures are given annually, beginning on the third Wednesday in November, and continuing daily for thirteen weeks, in the Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston. The fees for the several courses, are as follows:—Materia Medica, \$10; Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, \$10; Chemistry, \$15; Theory and Practice of Physick, \$15; Anatomy and Surgery, \$20.

Any Student, after paying the fees for two courses of any Professor, is entitled to a perpetual ticket for the lectures of that Professor.

During the lectures, the students are supplied gratuitously with sets of osteological specimens for study, and can have the use of the dissecting-room on defraying the attendant expenses. They are admitted, without any expense, to the Surgical Operations and Clinical Practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Students may see the practice in the Hospital at other seasons of the year upon terms to be known upon application to the physician or surgeon.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine is given twice a year, viz. at the close of the Lectures and at the publick Commencement in August. Candidates must pass a satisfactory private examination, and at a publick examination read and defend a dissertation. Before being admitted to private examination, the candidate must have attended two courses of Lectures, stated above, and must have employed three years in professional studies under the direction of a regular practitioner, including the time occupied in attending the Lectures. If not a graduate of a publick College or University, he must satisfy the Faculty of his knowledge of Latin and experimental philosophy. The fee for the degree of M. D. to one who has not taken a degree in Arts at any University or College is \$20; to a Bachelor of Arts, \$15, to a Master of Arts, \$10; and three dollars are to be paid by every medical graduate for his diploma.

Any Master or Bachelor of Arts, of approved character, who signifies to the President his purpose of residing at Cambridge for study, may have access to the lectures and library, on giving bond to the satisfaction of the Steward in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to pay all College dues.

Question 31.

How many of the Graduates, and what proportion of the scholars are beneficiaries? How much money do they receive? From what funds is it derived? By whom, and under what rules is it apportioned among them, and with what reference to their standing as to scholarship and moral character?

Answer 31.

The Theological Students, to a number from twelve to twenty, are generally assisted in their expenses by an allowance from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty dollars a year, derived from the following funds :

The Hopkins fund,	- - -	\$700
Appropriated by the Trustees of the Society } for promoting Theological Education,		400
Collections and Annual Subscriptions of the } Society,		250
The income of Madam Mary Saltonstall's } bequest is applied to a Graduate or Under- graduate, as the Overseers recommend,		180
The Corporation generally apply the Pen- } oyer fund for two fellows, to assist theologi- cal students,	from to	100 200

The number of Beneficiaries among the undergraduates, who are candidates for more or less assistance in paying their expenses, is from a quarter to a fifth part. The present number is fifty-seven out of two hundred and twenty-two, the whole number in the four classes.

A quarter part of the grant of the State in 1814, viz. \$2,500 annually, being appropriated to assisting scholars to pay their tuition, who should apply therefor, to a number not exceeding half a class, to be given according to the judgment of the Corporation, was distributed as follows :—In January 1824, it appeared that \$24,381 $\frac{85}{100}$ had been in the preceding ten years apportioned among 298 members of the College in various sums from \$215 to \$4. Of the 980 students in the College for these ten years, 42, or 1-23d part, received from the whole to three quarters of their tuition ; 90, or 1-11th part nearly, from three quarters to one half ; 100, or 1-10th part, from a half to a quarter ; and 65, or 1-15th part, less than a

quarter ; and the whole number of recipients of the bounty in different measures was one third.

The amount applied to the aid of beneficiaries at present is, certain sums from the general fund of the College and from Exhibitions, in the whole about \$2,800. [See Treasurer's Statement.] Four Monitors, Jnniors, receive \$18 each for keeping bills of absence ; and three Freshmen receive their board, and three two thirds of their board, for the care of publick rooms and other services.

Among those who have a good standing, and are recommended by the Instructors, the money is apportioned by a Committee appointed by the Corporation, consisting of the President and one other member of the board, and one of the Professors. It is given with a joint regard to character, and scholarship, and wants.

Those who principally partake these benefits are among the most distinguished for character and improvement. As respects those who received the State grant and College charities during the above mentioned period of ten years, it appears that of the 72 comprising the six in each class who received the highest sum, 65 were in the first quarter of their respective classes in point of merit. Of 13 beneficiaries in the present Senior Class, 9, and of 17 in the Junior Class, 12 are in the first third, in literary rank.

APPENDIX.

A.

ONE of the Officers is Inspector of the publick Edifices of the University, and authorized to cause such repairs upon them as appear proper and necessary.

One of the Immediate Government is Registrar, and keeps a record of votes and orders.

B.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

FOR UNDERGRADUATES IN HARVARD COLLEGE, OCTOBER 1821,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The following are the principal Authors and Studies assigned to the Classes.

FRESHMEN.

1. Collectanea Græca Majora. Dalzel, 2 vols. 8vo. 3d Cambridge ed.
2. Livy, five books, 12mo.
3. Horace. Cambridge ed.
4. H. Grotius De Veritate Religionis Christianae. 12mo.
5. Excerpta Latina. Wells, Boston, 8vo.
6. Geometry, Legendre. Algebra, Lacroix. Cambridge Translation.
7. Adam's Roman Antiquities.
8. Walker's Rhetorical Grammar.
9. Lowth's English Grammar.

Exercises in Reading and Declaming each week.

SOPHOMORES.

- 1, 5, and 6, continued and finished.
 10. Cicero de Oratore.
 11. Analytick Geometry, Camb. Course of Math. 1820.
 12. Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick. 2 vols. 8vo.
 13. History, Ancient and Modern. Tytler.
 14. Logick, by Prof. Hedge, 12mo.
 15. Locke's Essay. 2 vols.*
- Exercises in Declamation and Composition once a fortnight.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

- 15, continued and finished.
 16. Homer, Iliad, Maittaire's, or other ed. without translation.
 17. Juvenal and Persius expurg. or equivalent part of Tacitus.
 18. Paley's Evidences of Christianity.
 19. Hebrew Grammar, by Prof. Willard.
 20. No. 1 & 2 Whiting & Watson's Hebrew Bible or Psalter.
 21. Greek Testament, Griesbach, Cambridge ed.
 22. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Enfield. Brewster's Ferguson.
 23. Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind.
 24. Paley's Moral Philosophy.
 25. Analytick Geometry, Topography, &c. Camb. Course of Math.
- Public Declamations, Forensick Disputes, once a month.
Themes once a fortnight.

N. B. Instead of 19 and 20, those above twenty-one years of age, and others at the written request of their parent or guardian, may attend to Mathematicks, or Greek and Latin, or French.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

- 23, 24, and 25, continued and finished.
26. Nautical Astronomy, Surveying, Fluxions, &c. Camb. Course of Math.
27. Chemistry, by Prof. Gorham. 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge ed.
28. Federalist, 2. vols.
29. Political Economy. Say.
30. Butler's Analogy.

Declamations, Forensicks and Themes the two first terms, as in the Junior year.

N. B. The publick Declamations on Friday at 2 o'clock are to be attended by the Seniors and Juniors, and by the Sophomores after they begin to declaim in the third term. The members of the other classes are not required to be present, but they are permitted to attend, observing strict order.

* Instead of Locke's Essay, Stewart's Elements are read.

TABLE OF PRIVATE EXERCISES.

FRESHMEN.

Morning exercise.	{ Mond to Sat. inclusive.	{ Greek and Latin.	Through the year.
Forenoon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Mathematicks. English Grammar.	{ 1st & 2d terms, & 8 weeks of 4 weeks of 3d term. [3d term.
"	{ Saturday.	{ Declamation, History, and Antiquities.	Through the year.
Afternoon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Greek and Latin.	Through the year.

SOPHOMORES.

Morning.	{ Monday to Saturday	{ Greek and Latin.	Through the year.
Forenoon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Greek and Latin. Rhetorick. Mathematicks.	1st term. 2d term. 3d term.
"	{ Saturday.	{ History, and Declamation or English composition.	Through the year.
Afternoon.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Mathematicks. Logick & Intellect. Phil.	1st and 2d terms. 3d term.

JUNIORS.

Morning.	{ Monday to Saturday	{ Metaphysicks. Natural Philosophy.	1st term. 2d and 3d terms.
Forenoon.	{ Mond. Tues day, & Wednesday.	{ Theology. Hebrew, or substitute. Mathematicks.	1st term. 2d term. 3d term.
"	{ Thursday.	{ Forensicks or Themes.*	Through the year.
Afternoon.	{ Monday to Thursday.	{ Greek and Latin. Moral Philosophy. Greek Testament.	1st and 2d terms. Last 7 weeks of 3d term. 1st 5 weeks of 3d term.

SENIORS.

Morning.	{ Monday to Friday.	{ Mathematicks & Chemistry. Moral & Polit. Philosophy.	1st and half 2d term. Half 2d and 3d term.
Forenoon.	{ M. T. & W. M. & W.	{ Astronomy. Theology.	1st term. 2 term to April.
"	{ Thursday.	{ Forensicks or Themes.	1st and 2d terms.
Afternoon.	{ Monday to Thursday.	{ Moral & Polit. Philosophy. Intellectual Philosophy.	1st term. 2d term to April.

The Hancock Professor of HEBREW and other Oriental Languages will, at private hours, instruct such students as may at any time form a class to extend their knowledge of these languages beyond what is required in the regular course of his department.

The usual time of private exercises, for the morning, is immediately after prayers; in the forenoon, at half after X o'clock or at

* On one Thursday half the class read Forensicks, and on the other all present Themes.

XI; in the afternoon, from the end of the autumnal vacation, till the first day of November, at IV; from that time till the winter vacation, between between IV and half after III; from the end of the winter vacation, till the middle of March, at IV; thence till the middle of April, at half after IV; from that time till Commencement, at V. Any variations from these times, required by the size or division of classes or the nature of the exercise, is to be announced as there may be occasion by the Professors or Tutors.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. The Instructor in French and Spanish gives lessons to those who apply and attend regularly at hours to be from term to term assigned.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

OCTOBER, 1823.

The Course of Study and Instruction, as established in 1821, will be continued, with such variations as have been or may be announced.

LECTURES.

TERM I.

By the Professor of Divinity, six a week for six and a half weeks, at morning study bell, to *Seniors*.

“ Astronomy, first three days, at XI., to *Seniors*.

TERM II.

By the Professor of Hebrew, six a week for six weeks, at morning study bell, to *Juniors*.

“ Mathematicks and Experimental Philosophy, five first days in the week (except every second Thursday), at XI., to *Seniors* and *Juniors*

“ French and Spanish Literature, till April 1, five first days of the week (except every second Thursday), at IV. P. M. From April 1, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at morning study bell, to *Seniors*.

“ Greek Literature, till April 1, six a week, at morning study bell to *Seniors*.

“ (Rumford,) from April, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at IX., to *Seniors*.

“ Anatomy and Surgery, or Chemistry, at V. P. M., five days of the week, to *Seniors*.

“ Natural History and Mineralogy, at times to be announced in this and the succeeding term.

TERM III.

By the Professor of Chemistry, five first days of the week, at V. P. M.	} to <i>Seniors</i> :
“ Law (Royall,) four days in the week, at X.	
“ (Rumford,) Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at IX.	
“ French and Spanish Literature, five first days of the week, at XI.	
“ Greek Literature, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at morning study bell,	
“ Rhetorick and Oratory, Monday and Wednesday, at morning study bell, and Friday at X., to <i>Juniors</i> .	

Harvard College, 27th December, 1824.

ERRATA.

Page 24, line 5, dele 1818-19.

“ “ “ 11, after *Student*, add, *and for the first half of the years. 1821-22 & 1823-24, was 21 to each Student.*

“ 40, line 6 from bottom, read (1.)

In Document II. page 48, line 19, after *studies*, add, “ And once a week they discuss a legal question upon the pleadings in a fictitious action. In these discussions the Professor presides, and gives his opinion. He also attends a debating club held by the Students once a week, with a view to improvement in *extempore elocution*.”

IV.

REVISED CODE OF COLLEGE LAWS,

REPORTED

TO THE CORPORATION

BY THE

Immediate Goverment.

1875

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Laws

OF

HARVARD COLLEGE.

CHAPTER I.

EXECUTIVE AND IMMEDIATE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

1. The Executive Government of the College is vested in the President, Professors, Tutors, Librarian, Regent, and Proctors.

2. The President, the Professors not exempted by the tenure of their offices, the Tutors, and the Librarian, constitute the Immediate Government.

3. The Immediate Government have authority to make all orders and regulations necessary for carrying into effect their respective powers and duties, and to appoint Committees of their body with power to administer any punishment below suspension.

4. It is the duty of the Immediate Government to take the general state of the College into frequent consideration, and to propose to the Corporation any laws and measures by which, in their judgment, the system of instruction and discipline may be improved.

CHAPTER II.

METHODS OF DISCIPLINE.

1. *Encouragements and Rewards.*

To encourage good conduct in the members of the society, and animate them to literary exertion, the following system of rewards is established.

1. The President, consulting with the several officers of government and instruction, will, in the early part of the Sophomore year, present books, provided by the Hopkins fund, to a number of the students of the aforesaid class, who are most distinguished by their application to their studies.

2. The Corporation will give out subjects for Bowdoin prize dissertations in the English language, and assign to the author or authors of the two best performances, a first premium for each, and to the author or authors of the two next best, a second premium for each; if so many dissertations, of sufficient merit, are offered. The first premium is a gold medal of the value of thirty dollars; the second, a gold medal of the value of twenty dollars. Candidates must subscribe fictitious names to their dissertations, and accompany them with sealed letters, having the fictitious names on the outside, and their real names within; which letters will be burnt unopened, except those of the successful candidates, whose names will be placed in the records of the Corporation and of the Immediate Government.

In conformity to the will of the founder of these prizes, the successful dissertations must be read in publick by their respective authors, who shall deliver a fair copy of the same, to be lodged in the Library;

such copies to be written on quarto paper of the same size, that such of them as shall merit it, may be bound together in handsome volumes and be lodged in the library.

3. Agreeably to the institution of the "Boylston Prizes for Elocution," on the day after Commencement in each year, there will be held in University Hall, or in the Meeting-House at Cambridge, a publick exhibition and trial of the skill and improvement of the Students at the University in elocution. The speakers are not to rehearse their own composition ; but to select pieces in prose or verse, from English, Greek, or Latin authors, the selection to be approved by the Boylston Professor of Rhetorick and Oratory. The proportion in English is to be at least two out of three. The competitors must be Graduates of the year, or Undergraduates of one of the two next classes. The President and Fellows of the College will, in each year, select five gentlemen, who have been distinguished for their elocution, either at the Bar, in the Pulpit, or in the Senate, who, with the Corporation or a major part of them, will judge of the merits of the competitors, and award the prizes. They will assign five prizes ; two first prizes, viz. fifteen dollars, or a gold medal of that value, to each of the two best speakers ; and three second prizes, viz. ten dollars, or a gold medal of that value, to each of the three next best ; provided, that if the judges shall be of opinion that none of the competitors have exhibited sufficient skill and improvement to be entitled to the first prizes, they may withhold them.

At this exhibition no prompting of the speakers will be allowed ; and a failure of memory in any one, will exclude him from being considered in the assignment of the prizes.

4. In the selection of Students to receive pecuniary favours, such as the College benefits called *exhibitions*, and the Hollis scholarships, the Corporation will give the preference to those (not otherwise disqualified),

who are of good behaviour, and who are recommended by the Immediate Government as excelling in their respective studies. Any open profaneness, or disorderly or undutiful behaviour, shall be accounted a disqualification for such favours. The Students appointed by the Immediate Government to perform services to which a compensation is annexed, are also to be chosen with a view to literary merit and to moral character. And no one who is a College beneficiary shall remain such any longer, than he shall continue exemplary for sobriety, diligence, and regard to order.

5. There will be three Exhibitions each year, viz. at each of the semi-annual visits of the Committee of the Overseers, and one in the other term. The refusal of a student to perform the part assigned him in these or any other literary exercise, will be punished as a high offence.

Every performer shall lodge with the President, one week at least previous to the Exhibition, a fair copy of his performance. At such time as may be fixed by the Professor of Rhetorick and Oratory, each performer shall rehearse his part.

If any one shall make additions, to what is contained in the copy delivered by him to the President or other presiding officer, or shall speak any thing in publick which he has been directed to omit, he shall suffer punishment according to the aggravation of the offence.

6. The Students will be examined by a Committee appointed by the Overseers from their own body, or at large, or in the presence of such Committee, in order to ascertain the proficiency of the several Classes, and of each individual in them, in the whole of their studies.

To carry this design into effect, it shall be the duty of each Instructor, when a Class has completed a particular branch of study, or finished the study of a particular book, as shall be judged expedient by the Government, and determined by a rule, to give information of the same to the President, who will appoint

a day for the examination of the Class, in that study or book, giving notice, at least seven days before, to the Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine in that branch of study. And the examining Committee will be requested to mark by numbers their estimate of the performance of each Student, which estimate shall be taken into consideration by the Instructor, and have its influence in forming the next Scale of Merit.

The Committee will state generally their opinion of the degree of thoroughness and exactness with which the book or branch of study, has been learned ; and they will also mention by name, in their report, such Students as have distinguished themselves by the excellence of their performance.

7. In the months of June and December of each year, a Scale of Merit will be made out, by which the relative rank of each Student in his class shall be ascertained, by adding together the amount allowed him by the several Instructors in all the branches of study which he has pursued ; and the amount allowed in each separate branch shall be fixed, by the Instructor in that branch, by a comparison of his own estimate at the recitations and the estimate of the examining Committee in their report.

In forming the Scale of Merit, one column will be allowed to conduct and deportment, which shall be decided by the united voice, and grounded on the records, of the Immediate Government.

II. *Punishments.*

1. The Governors and Instructors earnestly desire that the Students may be influenced to good conduct and literary exertion by higher motives than the fear of punishment ; but when such motives fail, the Government will have recourse to friendly caution and warning, fines, solemn admonition, and official notice of delinquency to Parents or Guardians ; and, where the nature and circumstances of the case require it, to suspension, dismissal, rustication, or expulsion.

All instances of disorder, or breach of the College laws, or absence from any College duty, or negligent performance of an exercise, are recorded, and formally reported to the Government at stated times, and whenever occasion requires.

Whenever any Student is found delinquent, he is liable to be deprived of any such indulgence as may be granted to exemplary Students with respect to absence, going out of town, and the like; to have particular portions of study prescribed to him, to be performed during the vacation, or at other times; and to forfeit all claims to the distinctions and rewards provided for the meritorious; and if he persist in such delinquency, he may be suspended or suffer higher punishment.

2. By suspension for negligence, a student is separated from his Class as to those branches of study in which he is deficient, and placed under private instruction, provided for the purpose, in the town of Cambridge.

Every person so suspended is required to perform exercises with the person or persons under whose care he is placed, at such times, and in such manner, as the Government shall direct; and he is not permitted to leave the town of Cambridge during the whole time of his suspension, without special leave for some very urgent reason; the same rules and restrictions being in force in the vacation as in term time. And in no case shall he be restored to good standing, till he shall have given entire satisfaction for at least three months, by orderly conduct, and diligent and faithful application to his studies.

It is provided however that a Student suspended either for negligence, or for any violation of the laws, may, when the Government shall think it expedient, be removed from the College and the town of Cambridge, and placed under the care of a suitable person not connected with the College; and he shall be subject to restrictions and requisitions similar to those above mentioned, and be required to bring satisfactory

testimonials of good conduct, and be examined for restoration.

3. Dismission is the separation of a Student from the College for a year; at the end of which, on producing testimonials of good conduct during the whole time since his dismission, and appearing to be well qualified, he may, at the discretion of the Immediate Government, be restored to the class to which he before belonged. If he fail to produce such testimonials, he shall not be admitted to an examination; and if upon examination he be found unfit to join the class he left, he may be admitted to such other standing as he may be found qualified for.

4. Rustication is the separation of a Student from all connexion with the College, his removal from it for one, two, or three years, and his final separation from the Class of which he was a member. At the end of the prescribed time, he may be received into the next lower Class, or other Class, at the discretion of the Government, not more than three below that of which he was a member, upon his producing testimonials of good conduct during the whole time after his rustication, satisfactory to the Immediate Government; and upon his appearing on examination to be well qualified for the standing to which he is destined.

5. Expulsion is a final separation from the College.

6. In all instances of offence against the laws and discipline of the College, or against good morals, to which no specifick penalties are annexed in the laws, the Immediate Government may inflict such of the College punishments as they shall think just and requisite.

7. Every quarter bill of each student shall be accompanied by a statement, from the records, of every mark of approbation or distinction he has received in the quarter, of every punishment or censure he has incurred, and of all his absences from exercises, lectures, and publick worship; with any other information, which in the opinion of the Government will be useful to parents or guardians; to whom a copy of the

Quarter Bill, with the particulars above enumerated, will be sent.

CHAPTER III.

ON DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES AND THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY.

1. The Students shall constantly, seasonably, and with due reverence, attend prayers in the Chapel every morning and evening, and publick worship at the assigned place on the Lord's day, on the days of the annual publick Fast and Thanksgiving, and of the Dudleian Lecture, and at such other times as they may be required.

Every Student is required, on the Lord's day and the evening preceding, to abstain from visiting and from receiving visits, from unnecessary walking, from using any diversion, and from all behaviour inconsistent with that sacred season.

2. Any Student who has been educated in the worship of the Episcopal Church may obtain leave to attend the service of that Church in Cambridge, upon his presenting a written request to that effect to the Immediate Government; from himself, if he be more than twenty-one years of age; or from his parent or guardian, if he be under that age.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, HOURS OF STUDY,
AND ATTENDANCE ON LITERARY EXERCISES.

1. The hours for study are from the end of the half hour next after breakfast till 12 o'clock ; from 2 o'clock P. M. till evening prayers ; and after 8 o'clock P. M. through the first term and to the middle of April in the second term, and after 9 o'clock P. M. during the remainder of the second and through the third term.

In these hours the Students shall remain in their rooms and not leave them without a sufficient reason ; and shall abstain not only from disorderly noises, as at all times, but from all noise which may cause interruption, such as loud conversation, singing, or playing on a musical instrument, and the like.

2. The lectures and exercises to be attended and performed by the Students, shall be arranged from time to time in the manner most favourable to their progress. The arrangement of the prescribed duties of the Professors and Tutors, and of the prescribed studies ; the times and modes of recitation ; the classification of the Students ; and in general the methods of Instruction, are committed to the Immediate Government, it being understood that the Corporation shall at their discretion take measures as heretofore, relative to the particulars above named, and that the doings of the Immediate Government thereon shall always be subject to the control of the Corporation.

3. No Student shall, during term time, attend the Instruction of any person who is not an officer of the College, without special permission from the Immediate Government.

4. Every literary exercise which a Student fails to perform, whether from absence or any other cause, or which is negligently done, is required to be afterwards performed. Absences and negligences, although the

exercise be afterwards performed, are recorded, and subject the delinquent to censure at the discretion of the Immediate Government.

CHAPTER V.

OF VACATIONS AND ABSENCE.

1. There will be three vacations ; the first of four weeks and two days, from Commencement ; the second, of seven weeks from the fourth Friday in December ; the third, of two weeks, from the third Friday in May. The Senior Sophisters may retire from College four weeks before Commencement ; nor shall any one continue after that time in Cambridge, without special permission from the Immediate Government. Such must be subject to all laws enjoining orderly conduct and attendance on devotional exercises.

2. No Student who is not an inhabitant of the town of Cambridge shall remain in Cambridge during any vacation without leave from the President ; and all Students remaining in Cambridge during the vacations shall be subject to the laws enjoining orderly conduct, and to those respecting the boarding-houses of the Students.

3. No Student shall be absent from College a night in term time without permission from the President for some urgent reason, or in his absence from such other officer as shall be authorized to act in his place.

Absence from the town of Cambridge without special permission for urgent reasons, except at such times as the Immediate Government may authorize by a general regulation, is strictly prohibited.

4. At the close of each term, where any Student has failed to perform, to the satisfaction of the Instructors, all studies and exercises which have been demanded of him during the term, the same shall be required of

him in the vacation ; and, in order to this, he may be required by the Government to remain at College until they have been fully performed.

Also all Students who remain at the College during the vacation and whose parents request it, shall have duties assigned them, and exercises to be performed to some officer appointed for the purpose.

5. Each Student is required to perform all the exercises of his Class, during his absence from College, whether it be with leave or without :—Provided, however, that in each case, at the request of the Student, the Government may assign those studies to a future vacation, if, in their opinion, the student may then be able to perform them.

6. Each Student, obtaining leave of absence for one night or more, shall lodge a certificate thereof with the Regent ; and when any Student shall return after such leave, or after any vacation, he is required to apply to the Regent's Freshman, at his room, to enter the time of his return, and see it entered.

7. Each Student who shall prolong his absence beyond the time for which he has obtained leave, or shall not return immediately upon the expiration of a vacation, is required to lodge with the Regent's Freshman, when he enters his name, a certificate of his excuse for such absence, signed by his parent or guardian, or his physician in case of sickness, or, if he be more than twenty-one years of age, by himself.

CHAPTER VI.

MISDEMEANORS AND CRIMINAL OFFENCES.

1. For either of the following offences, Students may be punished by any of the college censures, at the discretion of the Immediate Government, viz.

(1.) Profane language ; intoxication ; falsehood ;

gaming ; extravagance ; dissipation ; indecency in language, dress, or behaviour ; the offering of violence to the person or the chamber of a student ; also violations of the respect due to the instructors and officers of the College.

(2.) Making or being present at any festive entertainment, except at Commencement season, or on Exhibition days with the permission of the President ; or going into any tavern or victualling house in Cambridge for the purpose of eating or drinking.

Making noises to the disturbance of the College, or of any of the inhabitants of the town.

Having any concern in bonfires, fire-works, or illuminations.

Being an actor or spectator in any theatrical entertainment, or being present at any ball, assembly, or party of pleasure, in term time, without leave from the President, at the request of a parent, guardian, or patron.

Playing at cards or dice.

Buying, selling, or bartering books, apparel, furniture, or any other property, without leave from the President, or a written permission from a parent or guardian.

Keeping a gun or pistol, or gunpowder, or firing a gun or pistol.

(3.) Also, refusing or neglecting to come when sent for by any officer of the College ; refusing to give evidence when required respecting any violation of the laws, or falsifying therein ; resisting in any way the authority of the College, or associating with one who is under sentence of dismissal, rustication, or expulsion, or with any other person with whom they may be forbidden to associate by the Government.

2. Whereas offences may be committed in which so many are actors or abettors as to render it inexpedient to punish all concerned, the Immediate Government may select for punishment as many of the offenders as they may judge necessary to secure the end of punish-

ment ; due regard being had to the nature of the offence, and to the general character and past behaviour of the persons thus selected : Provided, that in any case the government may adopt any principle of selection which may appear necessary for securing the good order of the College.

Also where acts of disorder or violence are committed by individuals who are screened from detection by their situation, and by the disposition of those around them to withhold evidence, the Immediate Government may select for punishment any who, by withholding evidence and screening the guilty, shall thus appear, to the satisfaction of the Government, to be actors in, or abettors of the crime ; due regard being had, as before, to general character and past behaviour.

3. Any combination of Students to do an unlawful act, shall subject the offenders to any of the College punishments, at the discretion of the Immediate Government.

4. Whenever the Immediate Government are satisfied that a Student is not fulfilling the purposes of his residence at the College, and is not likely to fulfil them ; or that he is from any cause an unfit member of the society, it shall be their duty to dismiss him from the College ; it being however provided, that the Government may, whenever they see fit, acquaint the parent or guardian of such student with his character and conduct, and leave it to such parent or guardian to remove him by his own act.

CHAPTER VII.

OCCUPATION OF ROOMS. DRESS. EXPENSES AND
DEBTS. CLASS MEETINGS.

1. The Students shall statedly reside in the rooms assigned to them. No one shall lodge or board out of

the College without leave, nor except at such houses as the Government approve; nor shall he suffer any one to lodge at his chamber without leave from one of the Government.

In all cases of disorder at rooms the occupants shall be responsible.

When two Students occupy a room, each one shall supply his proportion of furniture and wood, during the whole time for which the room is assigned, whether he be present or absent.

2. The dress of the Undergraduates is to be as follows: The coat of black mixed,* single-breasted, with a rolling cape square at the end, and with pocket flaps; the waist reaching to the natural waist, with lapels of the same length; three crow's feet made of black silk cord on the lower part of the sleeve of the coat of a Senior, two on that of a Junior, one on that of a Sophomore: the waistcoat of black mixed or of black, or, when of cotton or linen fabric, of white, single-breasted with a standing collar: the pantaloons of black mixed or of black bombazet, or, when of cotton or linen fabric, of white. The surtout or great coat of black mixed, with not more than two capes. The buttons of the above dress must be flat, covered with the same cloth as that of the garments, not more than eight, nor less than six, on the front of the coat, and four behind. A surtout or outside garment is not to be substituted for the coat. But the Students are permitted to wear black gowns, in which they may appear on all publick occasions. Night gowns of cotton, or linen, or silk fabric, made in the usual form, or in that of a frock coat, may be worn, except on the Sabbath, or Exhibition, or on other occasions when an undress would be improper. The neckcloths must be plain black, or plain white, the hats of the common form and black, and the shoes and boots black.

* By black mixed (called also Oxford mixed) is understood, black with a mixture of not more than one twentieth, nor less than one twenty-fifth part white.

No Student while in the State of Massachusetts, shall, either in vacation or term time, wear any different dress or ornament from those above named, except that in case of mourning he may add the customary badges.

3. Some gentleman at Cambridge, not of the Immediate Government, shall be appointed by the Corporation, to be Patron of all those Students who are not of this Commonwealth, unless they belong to places within one hundred miles of Cambridge; and shall have charge of the funds of all such Students.

The Patron shall have particular instruction, from the authorities of the College, concerning the kind of expenses allowed to be incurred by the Students whose funds are in his hands, and he shall make no disbursements and pay no bills inconsistent with such instructions; and whatever bills he may pay shall contain a distinct specification and charge of every article.

The Patron shall give a detailed account of the expenses incurred by each Student under his care to the Immediate Government, and any of the other authorities of the College, when required.

The parent or guardian of such Student shall be informed what are the necessary annual expenses included in the College bills; and he shall also be informed by the Patron what funds for the support and use of his son or ward must be remitted to him, who is to have the whole control of the same, under the direction of the Instructors of the College.

No Student, within the provisions of this law, shall be permitted to continue at College unless he shall comply with the laws on this subject; and every such Student is to be charged in his quarter bill at the rate of six dollars a year, towards a compensation to the Patron.

No debt is allowed to be incurred by the Student above described, unless by an order from the Patron.

The rules of the College in relation to the expenditures of Students belonging to this State or to any

place within a hundred miles of Cambridge, are to be communicated to the Students concerned and their parents or guardians, and no such student is allowed to contract any debt without the order of his parent or guardian.

4. No Class meeting shall be held without special license from the President, nor for any other purpose or purposes than those expressed in the license, nor at times that shall interfere with any College exercise. Any meetings otherwise held will be punished as unlawful combinations.

CHAPTER VIII.

COMMONS.

1. Board is provided in Commons at a price not exceeding the actual cost ; and as the establishment is intended for general benefit, every student is charged two dollars and fifty cents a quarter for steward and commons, whether he board in commons or not.

2. Any Student wishing to board out of Commons must make application for each quarter, at least a week previous to quarter day. The mode of applying is to lodge with the Tutor of his class a written request, stating the place where he proposes to board, which, in the case of a minor, shall be accompanied by the written consent of his parent, or guardian, or patron.

3. He must live at a house approved by the Immediate Government : and no houses are to be approved as boarding-places but such as conform to the regulations which may be established.

No one can be put out of Commons but by a note from the President, or one of the Tutors, his own Tutor if in College. Each Student boarding in Commons shall, immediately upon coming into town, give

notice to the contractor at the kitchen ; and, if any neglect to give such notice, he shall be liable to a charge for board amounting to double the cost of the Commons for the whole of the time he shall have been in Commons without such notice being given.

4. All damage done to the utensils in the Hall at any meal shall be charged to the person or persons who did the same or any part of it, if known ; and if it cannot be known who did the damage, the loss shall be assessed, according to the law respecting damages generally, on the Scholars in Commons.

5. Any violation of order and decorum at Commons, while the blessing is asking, or at any other time, shall subject the offender to punishment at the discretion of the Government.

CHAPTER IX.

DAMAGES, REPAIRS, AND QUARTER BILLS.

1. Any Student, who shall damage, destroy, or perjoin property belonging to the College, shall make good the same, and may also be assessed to an equal amount, to be appropriated to the repairing of general damages ; or suffer any of the College punishments, according to the nature and circumstances of the offence.

If the perpetrator be not discovered, damage when done to any inhabited chamber or study shall be made good by the occupants ; when done in an entry, by an equal assessment upon those inhabiting the entry ; when done to any public seat, table, or room, by an equal assessment upon those who occupy such seat, table, or room ; and when any other property, belonging to the College, is damaged, or destroyed, or purloined, it shall be made good by all the Students who were in town at the time.

2. Every Scholar is required, without delay, to dis-

charge his quarterly dues, and lawful interest shall be paid upon every bill, from the time it has been due three months, till it be discharged. And no student shall be permitted to join his class, to occupy his chamber, or to continue at College, who fails to pay to the Steward, on or before the second day of every term, each quarter bill due from him to the College, except, that which was last made out; and if the bills be not paid, as required, they shall be put in suit in thirty days.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE LIBRARY.

1. Each Student of the Senior and Junior classes may borrow from the Library, of such books as are selected for their use, not more than three volumes at a time; and each Student of the Sophomore and Freshman classes, not more than two volumes; at such times and by such rules as may be prescribed by the government.

No book shall be borrowed from the Library without the knowledge and presence of the Librarian or his Assistant.

All books shall be returned on the Thursday preceding the Spring and Winter vacations. Those who reside in Cambridge during any vacation may borrow the number of books allowed to their Class, on the Thursdays just named, and on the Friday following Commencement. They may, at stated times, exchange their books, and shall return them on the first regular day for their class to borrow books.

2. If any member of the Senior or Junior classes wish, for some special purpose, to read or consult any book not allowed to be in the common use of the Students, the Librarian may, if he sees fit, permit him to

read or consult such book in the Library, or may lend it to him from the Library.

No Undergraduate, when in the Library, shall go into any of the Alcoves, or take down any book from the shelves, or remain there to read or consult any book, except by special permission from the Librarian.

3. If any Undergraduate shall detain a book beyond the prescribed time, he shall not be allowed to borrow any other book, till he has returned or replaced it.

4. If any Student deface, injure, or lose any book belonging to the Library, he shall be assessed in double damages, and be liable to such other punishment as the Government shall think reasonable.

5. Senior Sophisters shall return into the Library all their borrowed books on or before the Friday next preceding the day of their departure from College: and every person shall return all his borrowed books every year, by the eighth day of August; and after that day no book shall be taken out of the Library till the Friday after Commencement.

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMMENCEMENT AND ACADEMICAL DEGREES.

1. The Commencement will be on the last Wednesday in August annually.

No one shall be admitted to a first degree, who has not attended upon, and satisfactorily performed the course of academical exercises; nor any one who refuses or neglects to perform the part assigned him for Commencement.

Each performer at Commencement shall deliver a fair copy of his performance to the President or presiding officer at such time as shall be prescribed previous to Commencement.

If any one shall make additions to what is contained

in the copy delivered by him to the President, or other presiding officer, or shall utter any thing in publick which he has been directed to omit, he shall not be suffered to proceed, and shall be liable to lose his degree.

2. Every Bachelor of Arts, having preserved a good character during the three years subsequent to his taking his degree, shall, upon complying with the requisitions hereafter stated, be entitled to a degree of Master of Arts.

Every Bachelor to whom a part has been assigned for performance at Commencement shall furnish the President with a fair copy of his performance, previously to Commencement day, and if any one shall deliver any thing in publick not approved by the President, he shall not be suffered to proceed, and shall be liable to lose his degree.

3. Every Candidate for a second degree shall pay ten dollars to the College Steward.

4. No Scholar shall receive a first or second degree, unless he produce to the President a certificate from the Steward, that he has satisfied his College dues charged in his Quarter Bills, or otherwise charged according to custom; and one from the Librarian, that he has returned in good order or replaced all the books he has borrowed from the Library, or made such satisfaction as is required by the law respecting the Library.

5. Every candidate for either degree in Arts, and for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Bachelor of Law, shall attend the public procession on Commencement day, to and from the College. And every Candidate for a first degree, shall attend in black, or in such dress as is permitted to be worn by undergraduates.

6. Persons, who have received a degree in any other University or College, may, upon proper application, be admitted *ad eundem*, upon payment of five dollars to the Steward. But honorary degrees, conferred by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers, on account of distinguished merit, are free from all charge.

CHAPTER XII.

OF GRADUATES AND RESIDENT GRADUATES.

1. Any Master or Bachelor of Arts of good character may be admitted to the privileges of a Resident Graduate, on giving bond to the Steward, in the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, to pay all College dues.

2. Graduates, and Students in the Theological and Law Schools, and matriculated Medical Students, living in Cambridge, are admitted to the Lectures and Library of the University.

3. If any Graduate or professional Student, residing in Cambridge, shall be chargeable with idleness, extravagance, or any vice; or shall allow disorder in his room, or fail to show respect to the laws and governors of the College, and, after admonition by the President, shall not reform, his chamber, if he have one in College, and all his privileges as a Resident Graduate, shall be withdrawn.

END.

ERRATUM.

In Document III. page 21, after the name of the Professor of Rhetorick and Oratory, add "62 lessons in Rhetorick, of 2 hours each, given to the Sophomores in divisions."





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Wm. H. H. H.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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